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# THE CHINA PRESS

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## PAPEN'S SUCCESSOR ARRESTED; CHARGE IS FOR CONSPIRACY

### Igel Said To Be In Plot For Destruction Of Welland Canal

### INCRIMINATE MORE

### Highest Germans, Some In Embassy, Implicated; Ambassador Is Frantic

### TRIES FOR RELEASE

### Desperate Attempts to Recover Seized Documents; E. Indies Inquiry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 20.—The arrest, on charges of being connected with the plot to blow up the Welland Canal, of Herr Igel, secretary and successor to Captain von Papen, the late German military attache at Washington, has led to the seizure of papers incriminating the highest Germans in the country, including Embassy officials, in a plot to blow up the canal and other dastardly conspiracies.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is trying to secure Igel's release, on the ground of immunity and is also frantically endeavoring to recover the seized papers.

**East Indies Plot**

Amsterdam, April 20. The Telegraaf states that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies will preside over the inquiry into the conduct of the Germans Egloffstein and Kiel, ex-managers of the Straits of Sunda Syndicate, who are suspected of conspiracies against the Dutch Government and who are said to have been largely responsible for the recent disturbances in the East Indies.

## *Greeks Massacred In Turkish Cities*

### *Turks and Bulgarians Join In The Slaughter at Adrianople Smyrna and Constantinople*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—A telegram from Salonica states that serious massacres of Greeks occurred on the 11th, at Adrianople, Smyrna and Constantinople. Turks and Bulgarians co-operated in the massacres at Constantinople.

## *Elect Sir S. Coats M.P. for Wimbledon*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—In the bye-election at Wimbledon, Sir Stuart Coats polled 8,970 votes and Mr. Kennedy-Jones 7,159 votes.

## CUSTOMS CLUB SOCIAL

A social concert will be given to-night at the Customs Club in aid of the Customs Mutual Benefit Association.

## AVIATOR NILES HERE

**Plans To Race Fastest Trains From San Francisco To New York**

Mr. Charles F. Niles, the famous American aviator, accompanied by his managers, Messrs. Leon and Max Friedman, spent last evening in Shanghai. They are passing through on the s.s. Empress of Asia, homeward bound. Plans have been practically completed for a race from San Francisco to New York against the fastest trains in America. Mr. Niles expects to use a biplane in the race instead of a monoplane. He will test his speed against the Overland Limited from San Francisco to Chicago and from there will race the Twentieth Century Limited to New York. Mr. Niles recently has been giving exhibitions in Japan and the Philippine Islands. He said last night that in case of war he would immediately offer his services to the government.

## *Why America Should Enter The War!*

THE most brilliant article yet written on this engrossing subject, from the pen of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, will appear in **TOMORROW'S SUNDAY CHINA PRESS.** Dr. Eliot was President of Harvard University for 40 years. He is an Officer of the Legion d'Honneur (France); Imperial Order of the Rising Sun (1st class); Royal Prussian Order of the Crown (1st class); and Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy.

**DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS ARTICLE IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY CHINA PRESS!**

## *Southern Provincial Assemblies May Meet At Canton Very Soon*

### *Gov. Lung Gains Confidence Of Liang Chi-chiao and Luk Ying-ting; City Peaceful*

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Canton, April 20.—The report that a battle is in progress in Canton proper is not true. On the contrary, the city is peaceful.

Liang Chi-chiao and Luk Ying-ting are willing to trust Lung Chi-kwang and may soon hold a meeting of the provincial assemblies of the southern provinces here.

Business in the city is suspended. Ninety per cent of the river traffic is interfered with.

Chengtu, April 20.—A part of General Feng's army has been recalled from Suifu and is on its way to Chengtu.

A deputation of some members of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the gentry have interviewed high officials, advising the declaration of independence. Chen Yi refused, prefering to adhere to a policy of mediation and moderation.

**Kongmoon Retaken**

Hongkong, April 21.—On the 19th, Lung Chi-kwang despatched four gun-boats and six steam launches, with 1,000 troops, to Kongmoon. The Revolutionary forces, numbering 1,000, which were subsequently strengthened to 4,000, opposed the troops, whose machine-guns and grenades the revolutionaries could not withstand.

After some fierce fighting, Lung Chi-kwang's forces retook the East Fort and it is reported that they have retaken Kongmoon city and also Sanhui. The fate of the city is unknown, owing to the interruption of communications.

**To Dissolve Tsanchengyuan**

Peking, April 20.—The vernacular papers are full of reports about an immediate dissolution of the Tsanchengyuan, which has been acting as Lifayuan for the last two years. Apparently, suggestions on the subject have been made by a number of high officials, seemingly with the object of throwing the responsibility of the monarchical movement on the Tsanchengyuan, in view of which a section of the members came to a secret understanding not to attend any more, except for the restoration of the republican laws which were nullified by the introduction of the monarchy.

Efforts made by certain influential officials to induce the members to refrain from such a policy have failed and many Tsanchengs have secretly left Peking, thus rendering the formation of a quorum impossible, unless new members are appointed. This is also impossible, as nobody is willing to serve as a member.

Although the Tsanchengyuan is not actually dissolved, it is, therefore, to all intents and purposes non-existent.

General Tuan Chi-kwei, Chiangchun of Fengtien, has arrived in Peking.

## *The Weather*

Drizzling rain or showers. Possibly new thunderstorms.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS WILL HELP FRENCH ON WESTERN LINE

### Picked Force, Under Best Officers, Is Disembarked At Marseilles

### GERMANS WORSTED

### Brilliant Counter-Attack At Verdun Carries Portion Of Their Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 20.—A picked Russian force arrived at Marseilles today, Generalissimo Joffre, in an order of the day, rejoices to welcome their faithful and gallant allies, who will fight by the side of the French on the western front.

He says that the soldiers are among Russia's bravest and are commanded by officers among her most renowned.

[As was reported in THE CHINA PRESS, a large number of Russian troops from Harbin and other garrisons in the district were recently assembled and transported from Vladivostock. It was presumed at the time that they were going to the Balkans, but it seems more likely, in view of the above cable, that the men landed in France are the same who left Vladivostock.]

The French have made another brilliant counter-attack at Verdun. The official communique issued this afternoon stated: At dusk, we strongly attacked the German positions north-westward of Vaux, occupied portions of the Germans' line, carried a fortified redoubt, inflicted serious losses on the enemy and took many prisoners and also machine-guns and a quantity of war-material.

The French batteries delivered a concentrated fire on the enemy's communications in Woevre. There were mining operations in the Argonnes in our favor, while the Germans, west of the Meuse, bombarded our second lines.

## *How Warfare Alters Geography of World; Blow Up a Mountain*

### *After 3 Months' Tunnelling, Italians Destroy Mt. Sief To Defeat Austrians*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 20.—The Italians at Col-di-Lana, after three months' preparation in digging a tunnel eleven hundred yards long, under Mont Sief, blew up a large portion of the mountain on the 18th, destroying most of the position, occupying the remaining trenches and capturing 400 prisoners.

Afterwards, says an official communique, they captured the western peak of Mount Ancora.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru Apr. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 24
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Apr. 24
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K.s.s. Shidzuoka M May 1

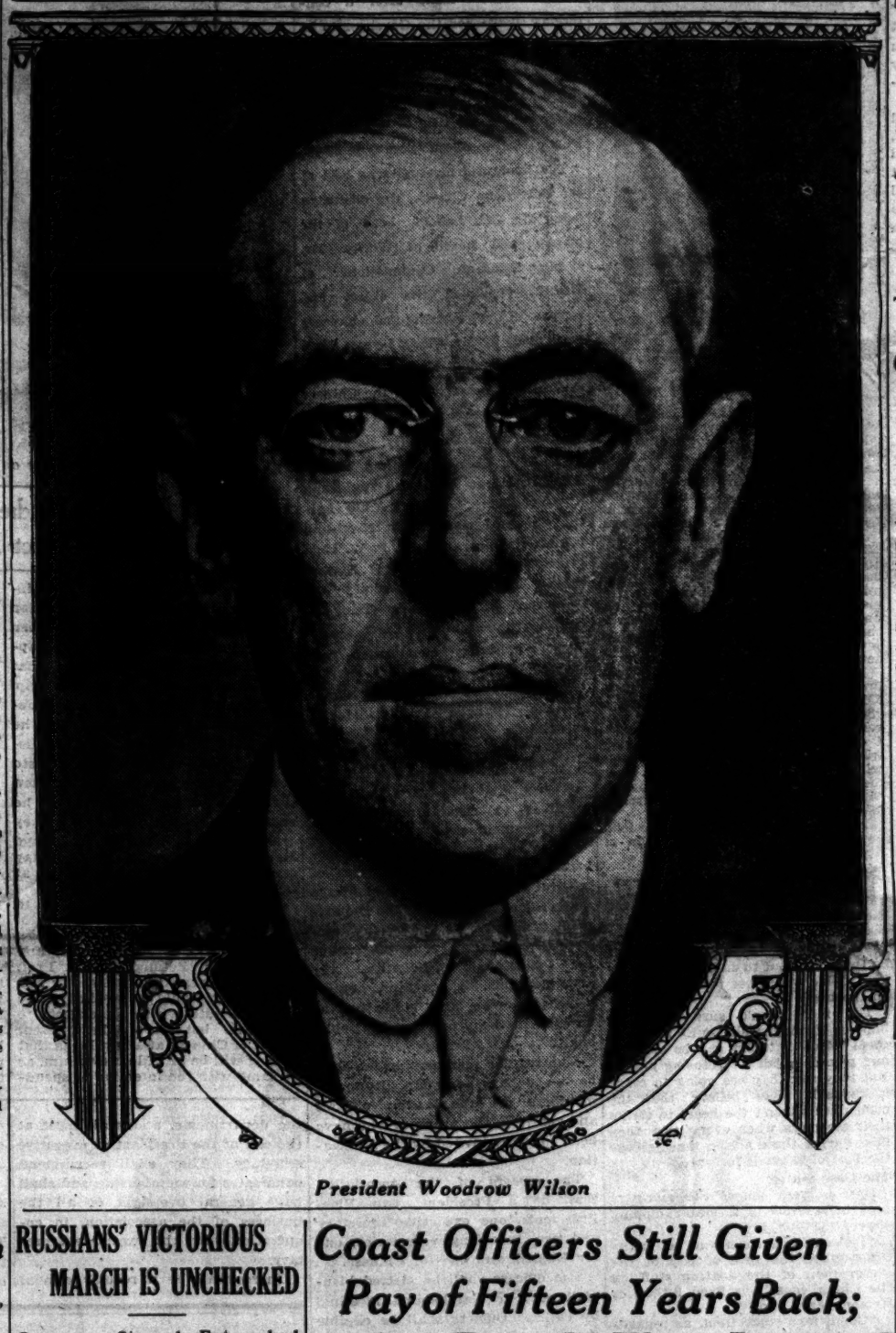
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 29
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur...May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos ...May 10

Mails to Arrive:—

The French Mail of March 19 is due at Hongkong on April 22 and here on April 26. Left Saigon on April 19 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on March 30 and is due to arrive here on April 24 per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

*'WHATEVER Germany's disposition or intention, it has been manifestly proved that it is impossible for her to keep such methods of attack on commerce within the bounds of reason or the heart of mankind.'—WOODROW WILSON.*



*President Woodrow Wilson*

## RUSSIANS' VICTORIOUS MARCH IS UNCHECKED

### Carry a Strongly-Entrenched Mountain Range to The West of Erzeroum

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 19.—An official communique states that the Russians, west of Erzeroum, have carried a strongly-entrenched range of mountains. The enemy left several hundreds of bodies on the field.

Some Turkish detachments from Gallipoli were annihilated and others severely punished with the rifle and bayonet.

Peking, April 18.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated April 17, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the front of the River Dvina, the German artillery bombarded the Ikskul bridgehead and the sector of the Dvinsk positions, south of Garbunovka. Southward of the Dvinsk region, an artillery duel is also in progress at several places. The artillery activity is more conspicuous between Lakes Miadzel and Narotsch.

The enemy are using our identification marks on the wings of their aeroplanes.

In Galicia, in the region of the Upper and Middle Strypa, we repulsed several enemy attempts to approach our trenches.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, our troops, after having occupied Surmene, continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy and reached the village of Arsen-Kelessi, twelve miles to the east of Trebizond. We are continuing to meet with success in our engagements in the basin of the Upper Chorokh.

## *Coast Officers Still Given Pay of Fifteen Years Back; Are Firm In Their Demand*

### British Mercantile Marine Conditions Improved, But Nothing Done Here; Owners Haven't Replied

Relations between the officers of the China coast steamers and the shipowners are growing more strained. No answer has been received from the companies to the application for a raise in pay for members of the China Coast Officers Guild. The officers have named May 1 as the date on which their demands must be granted.

"If they aren't granted," they finish, "we will walk out and tie up the steamer trade of the entire coast."

The officers declare that the rate of pay was fixed for the China coast 15 years ago. Since then conditions of pay, superannuation, home leave, etc., have been improved in the British mercantile marine—but nothing has been done for the skipper and his officer on the blistering coast of old China.

The fact that the steamers are now bringing in a golden flood to the coffers of the companies is pointed to as a justification of the request of the officers in command that their pay and conditions be improved. They say that it is their work that turns into the shipowners' pockets the fat results of the enormous war freight rates and that it is no more than fair that they should receive some of the benefit.

"If they don't grant it," said one seafaring man yesterday as he banged the table in front of him, "we'll all walk out May 1."

"But they'll get men to fill your places?" was suggested.

The officer winked a canny eye.

**Can't Get Substitutes**

"Where will they get them?" he asked. "They can't bring any out from England. The new regulations will not allow men of our trade to leave the home country now. There is plenty of work for them where they are without coming to China to help troubled shipowners. The owners along the China coast haven't Chinese who can navigate or handle their vessels."

The men say that they have the big stick in their hands. They are firm in the intention of using it. The guild is said to represent 97 per cent of the foreign skippers, officers and engineers running boats in the coast trade. Against the unchanged rates of pay for the last 15 years, the men place in contrast the enormous rise in freight rates that is enriching the companies.

There are many instances of a 300 per cent rise in rates for these steamers. In some cases it is even higher. The steamer Halvard secured a charter for 38,000 piculs of rice from Saigon to Hongkong in March for 75 cents per picul. The rate at one time was 14 cents per picul. This tariff is more than five times what it formerly was.

**B. and S. Stand Firm**

Butterfield and Swire, controlling 67 steamers, take the firmest stand against the increase according to the officers. The owners did not even extend the courtesy of acknowledging receipt of the demand sent in by the men about the first of April.

Not only have the companies been growing immensely rich by the rise of

(Continued on Page 2)

## CONGRESS CHEERS WILSON'S SPEECH ON GERMAN CRISIS

### Republicans and Democrats, Standing, Applaud The President

### BERLIN TO YIELD?

### 'We Hope Germany Will Recognise Justice Of Demands'

### THE SUSSEX CASE

### Only One Instance of The Spirit and Method Of This Warfare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 20.—President Wilson's Note to Germany considers the evidence concerning the torpedoing of the s.s. Sussex to be convincing.

President Wilson's address to Congress, yesterday, was cheered by the Democrats and Republicans, all standing. It was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

President Wilson's address was full of striking passages and recalled the protest made by the United States to Germany's proclamation of the submarine zone in 1915, on the ground that it was impossible to carry out that proclamation without grossly violating the law of nations, as long established by the assent of all civilised nations.

**Foresaw What Has Happened**

"What this Government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy followed tragedy upon the seas, in such fashion and with such attendant circumstances as to make it grossly evident that such warfare, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and humanity.

"Whatever Germany's disposition or intention, it has been manifestly proved that it is impossible for her to keep such methods of attack on commerce within the bounds of reason or the heart of mankind."

President Wilson referred to Germany's intimation in February, 1916, with regard to armed merchantmen. He said that the law of nations has long recognised the right of merchantmen to carry arms for self defence and added:

"Even the terms in which Germany announced her purpose to further relax the restraints she had previously professed her willingness and desire to put upon the operations of German submarines, carried the plain implication that at least unarmed vessels would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded to their passengers and crews, but even that limitation has constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

**Wholesale Sacrifices**

"Great liners, like the Lusitania and the Arabic and mere ferry-boats, like the Sussex, have been attacked without a moment's warning and the lives of non-combatants sacrificed wholesale, in a manner which the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification."

President Wilson continued: "One of the latest and most shocking instances is the destruction of the s.s. Sussex—like the Lusitania, so singularly tragical and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as conducted by the Germans. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that the Sussex is only one instance of the spirit and method of the warfare which Germany has mistakenly adopted and which, from the first, has exposed her to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in the pursuit of her immediate object.

**U. S. Has Been Very Patient**

"The Government of the United States has been very patient. It has hoped against hope that Germany would control the acts of her naval commanders in accordance with the principles of humanity. It has been willing to wait till the significance of facts became absolutely unmistakable

and susceptible of but one interpretation.

"That point has now, unhappily, been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation: The Imperial German Government is unable to put any limits of restraint upon the warfare against freight and passenger ships and, therefore, it is painfully evident that the position that this Government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of commerce is incompatible with the principles of humanity, the rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

**Cannot Remain Silent**

President Wilson then announced his decision to break off relations unless Germany abandoned her methods of warfare. He said: "I arrived at this decision with the keenest regret, but we cannot forget we are the responsible spokesman for the rights of humanity and we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war.

"With the utmost solemnity and firmness, I have taken this stand, relying upon your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that Germany will recognise the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

## Coast Officers Given Pay 15 Years Back

(Continued from Page 1)

freights, but the demand for bottoms has been so keen that the values of their steamers have kept pace with the soaring rates.

An example of this is the case of the Hsin Ningshao. She was built here about three years ago for Tls. 360,000. It is said that an offer of Tls. 1,000,000 for this steamer was refused on the ground that her earning capacity made her worth far more than that. The men say that everything has gone up except their pay.

Another angle of the question is the added work that the skippers and officers are forced to do because the steamers are loaded at mad speed and forced to race through as many voyages as possible to collect the golden war harvest. The ships are worth more, they earn enormous rates they make every trip possible, but—

"We don't get any more for doing the work," say members of the Guild.

**Extra Trips Forced**

The steamers on the regular runs are not bothered by these extra trips and after their voyages the officers have their time ashore. It is the steamers that get cargoes wherever they can and whenever they can that are the victims of these races for war rates. Here is the case of one skipper. The men say that there are enough others like it to make it typical.

This skipper had been up for 24 hours bringing his steamer in. He arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning. The minute he had reached his anchorage an official of the company came on board and said.

"You will sail at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

This captain had not had shore leave for three months. But orders were orders. He rushed to the office to have his papers fixed up, secured the money to pay off his own crew, drew his own pay and got back on his steamer. By the time he had completed a few other port details, his sailing time had arrived and he once more put out to sea. He did not have time to make any private calls or to even put his pay in the bank. In one instance the skipper had to be paid his salary while going over on the ferry to his ship.

The men say that there have been times when the engineers did not even have time to come ashore between trips. As soon as their engines stopped turning, they had to take charge of coaling and by the time the bunkers were full it was time to sail.

**Leave Cut Down**

Here is another case of the popular pastime of putting it over on the men who handle the ships.

An officer was given his six months home leave after serving twelve years with the company in China. After he had been at home a month, he was called to the nearest office of the concern. The No. 1 man in the office came out and put a friendly arm around the officer.

"Cap'n," said he cordially, "I'm afraid we'll have to call on you to go right back to Shanghai. It's urgent."

"But," expostulated the officer, "I'm on home leave and I'm not due back on the job for three months."

The No. 1 man patted him on the back.

"That's all right, that's all right," he said soothingly, "This, as I said, is very urgent. I wouldn't ask it of you if it wasn't. Of course we'll compensate you for taking the trip."

And the No. 1 man patted the officer on the back again.

Much as he wanted to remain at home, he accepted the orders and came back to his post at Shanghai. He is now helping to sweep in the golden collection from the sky-scraping tariffs. But the man who gave up half his home leave to accept the extra duty says that he has yet to receive the "compensation" spoken of. It may be that they have forgotten it by this time. But to date all he got for his trouble was those two hearty pats on the back.

The men aren't sure what will happen if they walk out. Some of them think that they can be arrested and placed in jail for refusing orders. But they say they are going to carry it through. They believe that the companies haven't the heart to tie up their steamers when every trip they miss during these golden times means the loss of a small fortune.

**The Case Stated**

Here is what one of the mariners says in a letter to a local shipping paper:

"The sun has risen and set many times since the rate of pay of the senior men of the floating staff on the China coast was fixed fifteen or sixteen years ago.

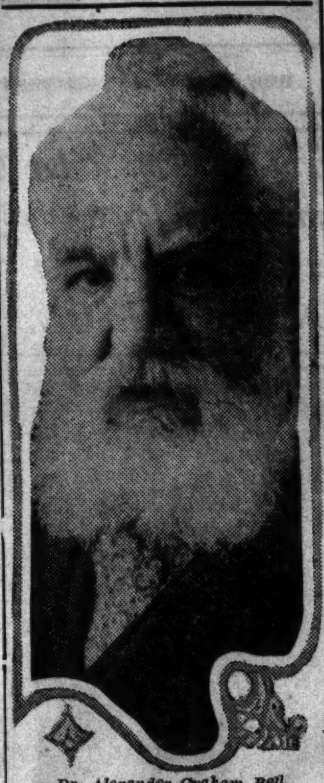
"Conditions since then, as regards pay, home leave, superannuation funds, etc., have improved enormously for the British mercantile mariner in all parts of the world, but the China coast companies are reluctant to come into line, the result being that they have not been able, for the past two years or more, to find officers to man their vessels.

"Aliens and men of known unreliability, owing to insobriety and other causes, have been and are employed as officers on the bridge, and the master in many cases has to take alternate watches with his only officer, or his only reliable officer as the case may be, remaining on deck when proximity to land demands, and snatching in fine weather what scraps of rest are left to him—in bad weather he gets none at all.

"These conditions existed before the war, though not to the same extent as at present, and cannot be attributed to the war, but to the unattractive conditions on the China coast as compared with other parts of the world.

"The powers responsible for this state of affairs are now putting the burden of the situation, the results of their policy, on the shoulders of their senior men afloat, and so long as their ships can be run as regularly as they are run, free of accidents, and are earning the princely profits which they have been earning for the last year or so out here, they see no reason for worry on their part and are quite content—in fact more than content."

## Best Time to Work Is After Midnight



*Dr. Alexander Graham Bell*

Boston, March 22.—In one of the very few interviews ever granted Dr. Alexander Bell, inventor of the telephone, dents the old belief about early to bed, early to rise.

Professor Bell surprised those who talked with him by saying that for more than forty years his retiring hour has been from 3 a.m. to 4 a.m.

Dr. Bell prefers to do his thinking after midnight, when the world is asleep. He says that he has always been able to do better work from midnight until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning than at any other time. He finds that six or seven hours sleep is enough for him and declares that at seventy his brain is as clear and active as ever.

Dr. Bell says frankly that he never dreamed of wireless telephony. "I did dream," said he, "when I was a young man—you know young inventors are always great dreamers—I did dream of millions of miles of wires covering the earth and people talking through my telephone over them, but I never was rash enough to think of or dream of wireless telegraphy or telephony."

Professor Bell said that before long he looked for the transmission of sight over the telephone.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOC. FOR KIANGSU FORMED

### Approved By Governor, Is Set Going By Gentry and Number of Medical Men

### CHANG CHIEN PRESIDENT

### To Work for Education, Investigation, Epidemics Prevention And Home Sanitation

*Special Correspondence of The China Press*

Nanking, April 18.—Some time ago a number of the gentry of the city and several medical men, after a conference, petitioned the Governor to be allowed to organise a Public Health Association. This was approved and the organisation has now been completed, under the title of the Kiangsu Public Health Association.

The inaugural meeting was held at the University Chapel, the chairman being Mr. Chu Lai-chi, head of the gentry and Board of Works. Mr. Wang Tsing-an, Commissioner of Health, explained the object and purpose of the gathering and addresses were made by Mr. Ching I-yuen, head of the Government Normal School and several representatives of the Chinese medical profession and Vice-President Williams, of the University.

The Hon. Chang Chien was elected first President and the following Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Chiu Lai-chi, Chiang I-yuen, Wang Kwei-ling (Chief of Police), and Dr. P. W. Kuo, Principal of the Government Normal School. The general secretary and treasurer is Mr. Wang Tsing-an, Health Commissioner.

The following constitution was adopted:

This organization shall be known as the Kiangsu Public Health Association.

The object of the Association shall be the promotion of public health.

There shall be two classes of members, (a) regular members, (b) honorary members.

Those eligible for regular membership shall be (1) graduates of medical schools, (2) those who have taken the examination of the Department of Health of the Police and have been certified, (3) officers of the Department of Health, (4) prominent officials, educators, gentry, merchants who are specially interested in the promotion of public health.

The regular membership fee shall be two dollars per year. Honorary members are the leading officials and gentry in the province who have been specially invited by the Association.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, one executive secretary and two recording secretaries, one for English and one for Chinese.

The officers shall be elected biennially at a regular biennial meeting, by ballot. Officers shall be eligible for re-election.

The duties of the officers shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. The executive secretary shall act as treasurer and shall be the executive officer to carry out the plans adopted by the association.

The work of the association shall be carried out under four departments, each of which shall have a chairman, or chief, elected at the regular biennial election of officers:

(a) Department of Medical Education, which shall promote the study of hygiene and medicine and aid in the care of the sick. Head, Dr. Shields.

(b) Department of Investigation, which shall investigate foods and drugs. Head, Prof. Lee Ying.

(c) Department of Inspection, which shall inquire into sanitary conditions. Head, Dr. Macklin.

(d) Department of Prevention of Epidemics. Head, Dr. Evans.

(e) Home Sanitation. Head, Dr. Tsao.

The committee shall be composed of the officers of the association, together with the chiefs of each of the departments, and shall meet at the call of the President or executive secretary. They shall recommend candidates for membership and shall have general oversight of all the business of the association, in co-operation with the executive secretary.

There shall be a regular annual meeting and other meetings at the call of the President or executive committee.

This constitution may be amended at any regular annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present. The order and conduct of business of the meeting shall be provided for under the bye-laws.

## Brings His Bride to Hunt In Wildest Parts of China

*Mrs. Andrews and her dog "Pat."*

### Prof. Roy Chapman Andrews, Accompanied by Wife, On Way to Collect Zoological Specimens

Tokio, April 16.—China, now infested by revolutionaries in addition to strange wild animals, has been chosen by Prof. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews for the scene of what is practically their honeymoon trip. Prof. Andrews, assistant in the department of mammalogy in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, is going far into south-western China in search of new specimens for the museum and he is taking his bride with him. They arrived at Yokohama by the Tenyo Maru Friday morning and yesterday came up to Tokio and are staying at the Imperial Hotel.

Prof. and Mrs. Andrews expect to stay in Japan for about a month, sight-seeing, and then will go into China, passing through Korea and stopping in Peking. There Prof. Andrews hopes to get passports and letters that would help him in the provinces into which he expects to penetrate, but from the present aspect of Chinese affairs it looks that Peking will be of little use to him, as he came with the intention of spending a year in Kweichow, now one of the rebel provinces.

However, so far there have been no changes in the essential features of the Andrews' plans, although some of the details may have to be rearranged. They are going into what is zoologically a fresh field and hope to take back to New York the finest collection of Chinese fauna in the world. Prof. Chapman said he hopes the New York collection will soon surpass that of the British Museum, which now holds first place.

Mrs. Andrews has her faithful dog, "Pat," with her. Mrs. Andrews is the daughter of Major Henry Borup, U.S.A. and the sister of the young Arctic explorer, George Borup, who was drowned on Peary's North Pole expedition.

Mr. Andrews has twice encircled the world for the Natural History Museum. His companion Edmund Heller, besides his trip with the Roosevelt African expedition, has been with one of Paul Rainey's expeditions and has just returned from the Yale Peruvian expedition.

## SETTLEMENT REACHED ON BRITAIN'S GREAT PROBLEM, COMPULSION

### Government to Submit Proposals to a Secret Session Of Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—Official.—The Cabinet has reached a settlement on the question of compulsion.

The Press Bureau announces that the Cabinet, at its meeting today, came to an agreement upon the proposals which it will make to Parliament on the subject of recruiting. The Government's proposals will be submitted to a secret session of each House of Parliament on Tuesday.

Mr. Asquith's phrase "the break-up of the Government would be a national disaster of the most formidable kind" is taken as a text by all the papers, which, generally, are emphatic that such must be averted.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Months of blind mischief-making and deliberate wrecking is responsible for a situation encouraging to the enemy on the very eve of the allies launching their supreme effort of the war and when a rupture between the United States and Germany is imminent. It is something gained that the whole matter has been brought into the open."

The Daily Express remarks: "No other Ministry is conceivable."

The Daily Graphic says that the divergent elements in the Cabinet must meet on the common ground that Great Britain is the work-shop of the allies.

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "The disruption of the Government is the sole aim of the anti-patriotic newspapers, regardless of the mischief to our relations with our allies."

The Daily News says: "We have drifted near Niagara, but the warning is not too late."

The Times says: "We would cheerfully see the Cabinet shorn of half its members, no matter which, if the remainder will direct the war with unhampered determination."

The Daily Mail remarks: "If the Cabinet remains much longer squabbling and wobbling, this will be a disaster of the most formidable kind. The country smiles at the good opinion of themselves entertained by these ineffective politicians."

The Morning Post says: "The Military Service Act was the first bite of the cherry. The Government is now forced to take the second bite. Although Mr. Asquith made everybody's flesh creep, the Government's grimaces at the second bite may be discounted."

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# VON TIRPITZ'S FALL FORCED BY KAISER

### Held in Washington To Augur Better Understanding With Germany

### MAY PRESAGE PEACE MOVE

### View That Verdun Assault Was Designed To Strengthen Chancellor's Hand

Washington, March 16.—The resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz from the post of Imperial Minister of Marine is regarded by a considerable number of people here as an augury of a better understanding between the German and American Governments. It is undeniable that the impression sought to be conveyed in Berlin and in German circles generally is that the resignation was virtually forced by Emperor William with the intention of creating good feeling toward Germany on the part of the United States Government and for the more significant reason of removing a cause of danger to the continuance of relations between the two nations.

State Department officials declined to comment on the resignation, but elsewhere in official circles where the Administration view presumably was reflected, it was evident that the change in the Ministry of Marine was rather pleasing. The interest of the United States in the retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was indicated by the fact that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin cabled the fact to the State Department.

Admiral von Tirpitz has been regarded as the moving power in a rigorous carry-on of the German submarine policy that nearly brought a break in relations, at least, between Berlin and Washington, and with his influence removed from the Imperial Government a good many people in official circles here breathe easier and hope that his successor will conduct German operations at sea in a way to avoid provoking this Government into taking positive action such as it has threatened several times and notably after the Lusitania was sunk without warning by a German U-boat.

**Kaiser Decided Against Him**

The retirement of the Grand Admiral is attributed to the Kaiser, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. von Jagow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It has been represented that the Kaiser sided with the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary and against Admiral von Tirpitz in the several crises with the United States over the conduct of the German submarine warfare. To Admiral von Tirpitz was attributed the decree to carry out the submarine program without regard to the views of the Washington Government, no matter what the outcome might be upon the relations of the two nations.

In this attitude he was opposed by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow, who found themselves so beset in their apparent effort to keep peace with America that they were obliged to appeal to the Emperor. On one occasion the Chancellor and the Grand Admiral went to the fighting front to consult the Kaiser and it was reported then that the Kaiser had sustained the position of the Chancellor. Subsequent events in the diplomatic controversy between Germany and the United States over the attacks by German submarines on merchant ships indicated the truth of this understanding of the result of the conference at the front.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, it is known here, held a superior position in carrying out his desire for a vigorous prosecution of U-boat warfare by the popularity of the submarine campaign among the German people. He was supported also by the ultraradical army coterie which was for a relentless prosecution of the war without taking account of American sensibilities. It has been said in quarters having knowledge of conditions in German Government circles that the conservative element in the Imperial Government had a difficult task in modifying the U-boat policy and at the same time placating the German people. Admiral von Tirpitz apparently was indifferent to whether the United States entered the war on the side of Germany's enemies, and his retirement is regarded among some of those in a position to understand the situation as showing that the faction in the Berlin Government which believes that war with the United States would be disastrous to the German cause has won out.

But in some quarters the resignation of the Grand Admiral from the Ministry of Marine is taken to have a deeper significance than its effect upon relations between Germany and the United States. It has been claimed that the German drive against Verdun was a political and not a military move, designed through gaining an important victory for the German arms, to strengthen the Chancellor and those in the Government who sympathized with his ideas when they came before the Reichstag at the session begun yesterday. According to the understanding of those who hold this theory the Chancellor feared that the resignation of von Tirpitz, which was known to be in the cards, would cause criticism of the Chancellor among those in the Imperial Parliament who favored the Tirpitz policy of a rigorous prosecution of the submarine warfare.

**See Motive for Verdun Drive**

The view has been advanced that the assault on Verdun was dictated by the desire to weaken and disarm this criticism by the laurels that would come to the Government, headed by the Chancellor, through the capture of the important French position. Only a short time ago the Chancellor had indicated in a public statement that Germany would not take the offensive again on land. It would be her policy to sit tight, holding what she had, and let her enemies try to dislodge her from the country she had occupied, with all that would mean in the way of expenditure of life. On account of this statement the assault on Verdun was a surprise in quarters where credit at its face value was given to the Chancellor's statement.

Military men have been at a loss to explain the enormous sacrifices of Germany in the Verdun campaign, and it is being suggested that the only reasonable explanation advanced is that the move was designed to enable the Chancellor to go before the Reichstag in the assurance that the exploits of the German arms at Verdun would give him the advantage over those friends of von Tirpitz in the Imperial Legislature who would be disposed to call him to account for displacing the Grand Admiral.

Peace talk is also heard in connection with the resignation of the Grand Admiral. The conviction is growing in well informed quarters that Germany is in straits and is rapidly reaching the point where she will be obliged to indicate plainly that she desires to make an amicable settlement with her enemies. No secret has been made of the willingness of the German Government to discuss peace terms, but the broad intimations in that direction that have emanated from inside German circles have all been based on the contention that Germany had won the war on land and was ready to have the Entente Allies come forward with pleas for peace, which Germany would grant on terms based on her ability to hold the territory she had conquered. This attitude is believed to have undergone a change.

The reports from Europe that Germany is short of food, that her people are hungry and becoming incensed against the Government, and that demands that the war be brought to an end are being heard, are looked upon as significant. The enforced retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz from his powerful position in the Government is taken to mean a milder attitude upon the part of the imperial governing authorities, and it would not create great surprise here if some definite move toward peace were made from Berlin within a short time.

**Berlin Views of Resignation**

Berlin, March 16, (by wireless to Sayville.)—"In some quarters," says the semi-officials Overseas News Agency, "the belief prevails that the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine was connected with Emperor William's decision not to extend submarine warfare beyond the limits announced to neutrals in the German Government's memorandum and not to direct it against neutral ships.

"Admiral von Capelle's appointment as Minister of Marine is not of importance in relation to the question of submarine warfare, since direction of naval warfare is in the hands of the Chief of the Admiralty.

"The resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz is much commented on because of his successful activity in fostering naval construction. Admiral von Capelle long has been familiar with affairs of the Marine Department, especially organization of naval construction, in which he was the most capable collaborator of Admiral von Tirpitz. He successfully represented the Marine Department before the Reichstag, where he obtained the funds necessary for construction work."

**Fight in Prussian Diet**

Berlin, March 15, (via London.)—The Reichstag will probably devote Friday and Saturday of next week to an open discussion of the international situation and political problems which have arisen from Germany's methods of submarine warfare. A special committee of the Reichstag met today and found that there was a general desire of all parties for a frank and open debate on the motives underlying the Government's attitude toward neutral powers and in particular toward the United States. It is believed that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, will make a speech explaining the policy in accordance with which Germany has conducted her foreign affairs and its reflex action on her internal policy.

In the present temper of a section of the Reichstag, the debate, it is expected, will bring out some caustic and unfriendly references to the United States, but the fact that ten days will have elapsed after what is regarded as the immediate cause of irritation will probably serve to tone down the present bitterness openly expressed by certain members of the Reichstag.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Prussian Diet today crossed swords with the Administration regarding the Diet's competence to discuss the American and other issues of foreign and military policy. Herr Irmer, spokesman of the Conservative party, defended the claims of the Diet to the right of criticism. Foreign Minister von Jagow, while admitting the Diet's right to discuss anything it saw fit, declared that the Government could not and would not accept advice or criticism on those matters which were beyond the competence of the Prussian Parliament.

The newspapers generally refrain from alluding, even guardedly, to the source of the conflict. The Conservative Kreuz Zeitung argues editorially in favor of open discussion in the Diet and concludes as follows:

"Within the limits of moral feeling and self-respect, we must regulate our relations to foreign powers purely on the basis of expediency. Should good relations toward any particular power appear absolutely indispensable to the conduct of our struggle for existence, we must accordingly adapt our policy and must not leave it to fate to determine whether we shall come to a breach. Such fatalism in politics has no justification. If, however, we do not regard such a breach as being so serious that we must at all costs avoid it, then there is no reason why we should not use our freedom of action completely. A middle way between these alternatives would not in our opinion represent a policy based on expediency, but one of those half measures which usually lead to failure."

# 6th U. S. Field Artillery Off to Capture Villa

General scene of the mobilization of the 6th Field Artillery at Columbus, N. M., for service in the search for Villa, the Mexican bandit.


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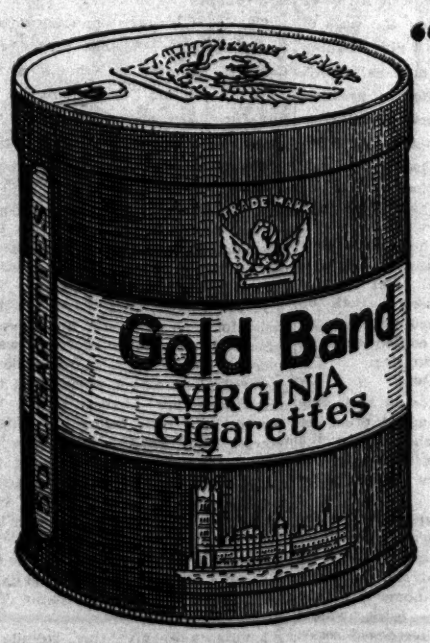


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# IRVIN COBB DESCRIBES WILLARD-MORAN SCRAP

### Famous Humorist Couldn't Help Feeling Sorry For The Smaller Man

### THE CHAMPION WAS GENTLE

### He Seemed To Be Afraid He Would Knock Out His Opponent

By Irvin S. Cobb

*(This well known humorist describes the Willard-Moran fight)*

New York, March 25.—The present champion is still the present champion. The fight being over, that cardinal fact stands out. Jess Willard is champion. Otherwise by my humble way of thinking, this affair wasn't worth the money. Considered as a spectacle, it was all it should be. Considered as a prize-fight, it failed to give satisfaction to anybody except Frank Moran. The sharps will hand the decision to Willard. So do I, even though much of the time he didn't seem to be trying, no matter what they are saying now, when it's all over, that he crumpled up a bone in his right hand in the third round.

Personally speaking, two things stand out in my mind as the main factors in the bout. Willard had the punch, and didn't use it.

Moran had the pluck and he used it. I like Moran's grit, but if they ever do it over again I shall write my ticket on Willard.

Meanwhile, in my mind's eye a picture will endure—the picture of Moran in the half-minute of the milling, his head bloodied but unbowed, striving with all his might to swing one over, and Willard rearing above him like a giraffe above a bison, able apparently to land the hardiest blow since the year of the big wind in Ireland, but for reasons best known to himself, not doing so. Maybe a champion doesn't have to extend himself. Anyhow, this one didn't. But he gets $53,600, so perhaps after all, self-restraint pays best.

**The Preliminaries**

Those already in their seats watch the commonplace progress of the opening skirmish. The rest are mainly concerned either finding their places or inserting themselves into the same. Because this great cave of the winds they call Madison Square Garden is dark, except for the ring in the center, and the white and red exit and entrance lights which mark off the mounting balconies with diamonds and rubies, spaced like studs in a gambler's shirt front, it is impossible from where we sit at the press benches to make out many of the faces in the boxes and tiers and aisles.

But we know full well from what we saw getting in that everybody who is anybody in New York life is with us tonight.

Those who go to make up, physically, this big town are on hand. The climbers—two kinds—social and porch; all the more popular varieties of agents, including road, wine and press; captains of industry, clubmen and club swingers, highbrows and anti-highbrows; scholars whose foreheads run up two floors with a mezzanine landing atop of that; vapid youths of the gilded set hiding one-pint heads under two-quart hats; those whose names are familiar to all readers of "who's whosoever," and those whose fingerprints are among the most valued acquisitions of the Bertillon bureau at detective headquarters; millionaires and men who pawned their other shirt to pay the gate-fee; actors, authors, dramatists, they are all here, sitting cheek by jowl beneath the stratified layers of blue cigar smoke rising up to the roof-rafters above us.

**Many Women There**

There are women here, too, plenty of women, more women they say, than ever before came to see a set of professional fist-cuffers anywhere in the continent of North America.

And the women, too, represent all the social divisions and subdivisions into which women are portioned off. Altogether one may state without fear of successful contradiction, that it looks like a big night.

It is eight-thirty by my wrist. The second preliminary bout is now in its last stages. The two youths taking part are attracting almost as much general attention as one liverwurst in a large delicatessen store would attract. Nobody on the premises has any thought for them, everybody is waiting for the main sausages. One of the young men gets enough and more than enough; from the looks of his spouting lips he got most of it on his mouth. He quits. To the accompaniment of a few languid cheers and a few perfunctory hisses.

Bout number three is being vouchsafed us, the hour being 8:45 and the garden now fuller of expectant humanity than it has been in many long blue moons. Above the stain of upholstered fists upon pink human meat one hears much financial gossip. For example, one gentleman, presumably a relative of Charley Chaplin or a munitions dealer, is reported to have paid a scalper $900 for a box containing six small chairs. And he won't be permitted to take the chairs away with him, either.

It all depends on how one's own sympathies in the matter lean.

For the semi-final Jim Savage meets Battling Levinsky. Both of these are large, rugged persons and evidently citizens of consequence in their respective communities.

**Levinsky's Tenth Victory**

They bear themselves as such and besides this there is added proof in the shape of such cheering as did not greet the ambitious but practically anonymous gladiators who have preceeded them.

Beforehand, the announcer states, this is Mr. Levinsky's tenth fight this month, leaving the impression in the minds of some that Mr. Levinsky must lead a distracted home life.

In the comparative calm which follows this result I overheard some one say that Mr. Savage has the reputation of being a quitter. I will only say this in passing. In my opinion this was the time when he didn't quit soon enough. Some men are born quitters. Some quit of their own accord and some have quitting thrust upon them as in this instance.

As the triumphant Mr. Levinsky departs I note for the first time that he wears his initials embroidered in his college colors and in large bright letters on his trunks. He may think he is a cozy-corner pillow, but he doesn't deport himself as such in the ring.

After this ensues a short wait, before the main event and to fill in the time a vocalist in a flannel shirt introduced as Mr. Roy Le Pearl, the singing blacksmith—isn't that a stylish name for a blacksmith?—undertakes to render a patriotic air.

Personally I doubt whether Enrico Caruso could go very far in this assemblage.

Nine-forty and a howl growing into a Niagara Falls of sound goes up. Jess Willard, dressed in the conventional dressing gown with red panties underneath, vaults over the white ropes and in the ring, intrepidly facing a battery of infuriated photographers.

Moran comes in a minute later and the tumult doubles in volume Side by side they line up before the camera, grinning cheerfully.

Moran resembles a pink dreadnaught up-ended, but Willard towers above him.

Each is accompanied by more trainers and camera men than there are pallbearers at a Tammany leader's funeral.

The preliminary announcements are made, the old-time heroes, Jim Corbett, Kid McCoy, the immortal John L., old Bob Fitzsimmons are all introduced in accordance with the ritualistic formula of high church fistiana.

Charley White, the official referee, bald as the egg of the great auk and as self-possessed apparently as the last surviving stuffed museum specimen of the wholly extinct species, climbs into the squared space.

First round—They are feeling about for each other, and finding each other at home. Moran shores forward under Willard's bulk, showing like a pestered piano mover working on the union scale and anxious to get the job in hand over before the whistle blows. They swap a few blows for technical description of some of the real expert reporters, and Moran slugs hard. Willard keeps as well covered up as though he were in bed with the quilts over his head. He laces out his arms, stretching like the limbs of a tall sycamore, and his glove thuds on Moran's tawny topknot .The bell.

I voluntarily give this round to Moran although I doubt whether Willard would agree with me.

Second round—I note what I take to be a rising invitation on Willard's part. He grins, but it is not a pleasant grin. They peddle wallops generously and I think the round belongs to Willard. For further details of this round read the account of round one. That will save time for both of us.

Third round—Willard wants to flirt and Moran wants to fight. Coquetting doesn't pay, for presently Moran, reaching high up under the giant's guard, lands a staggering lick on the map of Kansas worn as a face by Willard. He follows it with its twin. Willard gets really put out now and they slam each other briskly. Willard hits Moran a clout on the chin worth at least two thousand five hundred dollars. This computation is based on Willard's share of the purse.

Anyhow, it jars him. Moran lacks only two things as I see it—weight and height, but that's a good deal.

Fourth round—And it's all Willard's by my way of thinking. Moran is distressed and I don't blame him. I'd be heartbroken. Just before the bell rings Willard strikes a blow which opens Moran's left eye.

Fifth round—Moran all bloody and bruised, shows the heart of a lion. He forces the fighting. Willard returns the compliment with long, keen jabs which rock Moran like a cradle. I think Moran will earn his money no matter how much he gets.

Sixth round—I may be wrong, but I think I see something unpleasant coming. And it's coming Moran's way or I am no judge, for Willard has got himself all mad. Protected by his superior altitude, he evades Moran's attempts to reach his sky-scrapping head.

Seventh round—I was right just now. This Willard man did lose his temper a minute ago. He falls on Moran like an animated avalanche, like a human landslide, like ten tons of bricks. Moran suffers but bears up. His nose is bleeding; so is his eye and his ear. He hangs on head downward, falling but falling inward. His face is a chunk of gory raw beef. The trouble is he can't reach a vulnerable spot.

Eighth round—There isn't a mark on Willard yet and Moran is a painted man, painted crimson. He lands a long swing on Willard's jaw and the big man's eyes blaze up and he wades in with fury in his looks and power in his strokes.

Yet, it seems to be he is not doing his best else he would crush this tawny-haired hellion under.

Ninth round—Moran just naturally jumps into his antagonist almost over-throwing the referee in his rush. He smashes, then hangs on. His arms go over and around Willard's guard but he puts one over which wipes the half-angered, half derisive grin off the Kansan's face. For it lands on Willard's neck and jostles him. It is now that Moran splits Willard's cheek a little and the crowd whoops at the sight of new blood flowing.

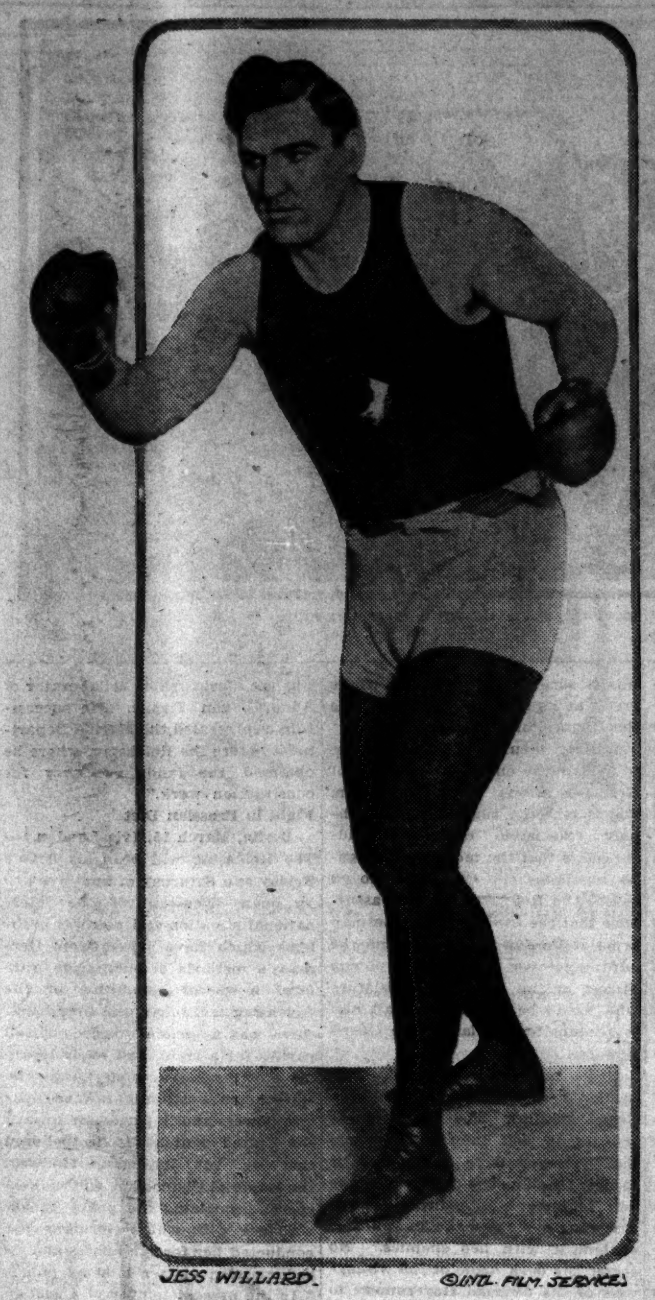
I call this round a standoff. This doesn't mean anybody else necessarily will agree with me.

Tenth and last round—And if I were Moran I would be very happy that it is the tenth. Moran starts one from away back yonder by old South Bend, and his transcontinental flyer lands in Willard's stomach and almost shifts the center of population. Willard seems anxious to finish off his man, but somehow his blows lack steam. With the bell ringing, he holding his weakened antagonist off at the length of his long twining arms and apparently trying for a knockout, but there is no knockout. The bell rings, the tall man almost unmarked and the lesser pluckier, with his face hammered out of shape, quite the ring.

**(Note: A full account of the fight by rounds, written by an expert, will appear in tomorrow's Pink 'Un.)**

## The Challenger and the Champion — Their Latest Pictures

FRANK MORAN. © INT. FILM SERVICE



JESS WILLARD. © INT. FILM SERVICE

# DEATH OF MARTYR-HERO, FR. BERTRAM AT GOTEMBA

### A Man Who Followed In The Footsteps Of Father Damien

Yokohama, April. 14.—Father Joseph Bertram, whose name is familiar to all who have thought of the Gotemba Leper Hospital, died early yesterday morning at the Roman Catholic Mission, No. 44 Bluff, Yokohama. In chronicling with deep regret the death of a heroic man, who died a victim to his devotion and the highest conception of duty to his fellow-men, the Japan Gazette says:—

"For 23 years Father Bertram was in charge of the Leper Settlement at Gotemba, the first Leper Settlement in Japan, which was started by the Rev. Father Testevuide in 1888, and, like his prototypes, Father Damien of Molokai and Father Conrady of Canton, he spent his life in the alleviation of the sufferings of those who were victims of the most dreaded and repulsive disease of leprosy. The lepers became his children, and he their father and physician. He lived not only among them, but for them, administering to their bodily necessities as well as their spiritual wants—and, in the end, gave his life for them.

"For the last three years Father Bertram had been ailing from some intestinal trouble, the result of living, as he always did, in poverty and want; and the greatest proof of his devoted attachment is in his last request to those at his death-bed that he be buried amongst the lepers at their little graveyard at the foot of Fujiyama. Father Bertram, though naturally of a retiring disposition, was well-known by many foreigners and especially esteemed by those who aided him with their contributions to provide for his needy flock. We can pay him no higher tribute than to say he was a man of the highest ideals and minister of those ideals in the fullest sense of the term." The Funeral Mass was to be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church at Yokohama and the body will afterwards be removed to Gotemba, to be interred in the lepers' graveyard in response to the dying request of the deceased.

So passes a quiet, strong well-built man who, possessing nothing, has achieved great and imperishable work. It was our privilege to meet him once, many years ago, in his leper home on the mountain slope near Sano. We had gone there from Gotemba to hand over a small sum in gold which had been kindly subscribed by a few men in Kobe. Unable to speak French, and the good Father not understanding English, the writer had to fall back upon such Japanese as he was able to command, but that did not detract from the value of the words of gratitude and appreciation which the trifling gift evoked. The picture of the leper's rooms with their inmates—some of them apparently unmarked by the dread malady, others with features well-nigh obliterated—the little Chapel, the garden with its grotto and life-like image of The Christ (the most attractive presentation of the Master that one naturally averse to such images has ever seen anywhere) abides, and will abide, though the noble man who showed it has now left the scene for ever.

## LAST YAHI INDIAN

San Francisco, Cal., March 27.—Ishi, the surviving Yahi Indian, who was found wandering in the hills near Oroville, California, in the summer of 1911, and adopted by the University of California, died there yesterday from tuberculosis. Ishi is believed to have been about 60 years old.

## SERVIA'S TERRIBLE LOSS

Berne, Switzerland, March 30.—Staggering loss of life from sheer privation and hardship among the Servian refugees, men, women and children, is told of in a formal report of the Swiss Red Cross, made public today.

The report declares that of 80,000 refugees from Servia who were driven from their country by the invasion of the Teutonic armies and the laying waste of the land, and who headed southward across the Greek border, only 8,000 reached Salonica and vicinity. The others, it is stated, perished of cold and hunger en route. The survivors were in a pitiable condition.

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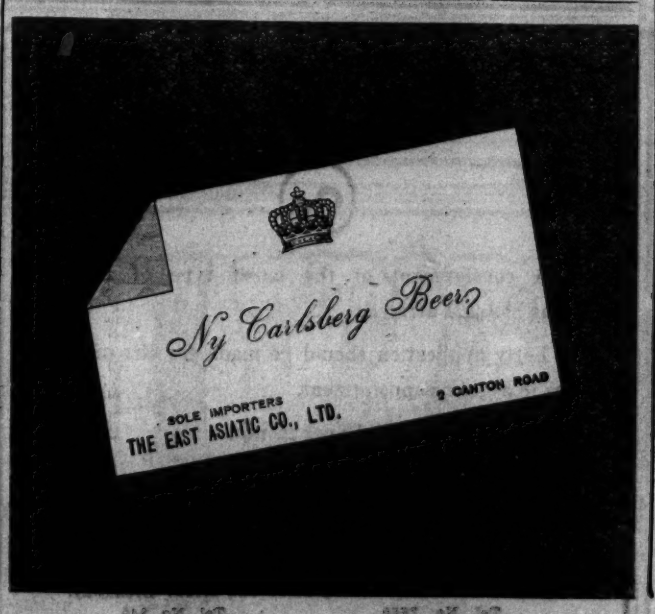




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# KIANGWAN EASTER RACE MEET WILL OPEN TODAY

### Continues on Monday; Baseball This Afternoon; Otherwise Holiday Rather Slow

Shanghai will have to use its inventive genius pretty considerably to pass away the time this Easter—almost as long a holiday as at Christmas, extending with most people from yesterday until Tuesday morning. Seldom, if ever, has there been such a scanty program offered to holiday makers, but, doubtless, those with the time to spare will find some means of occupying it.

The principal item is the International Recreation Club's race meeting at Kiangwan, today and Monday. The first saddling bell goes at 1.45 p.m. and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway are running special trains, the first going at 12.50. It is to be hoped, too, that it will be started at the scheduled hour.

Of late, there has been a tendency to drop back to the old custom of holding the train in for so long as there are foreigners dashing up. This is scarcely fair to those who do arrive on time, for the train only just allows time to get comfortably to the course for the first race, which is often the most exciting of the day.

The program is a particularly attractive one, with nine races each day and all the best ponies engaged. The course, perhaps, will be a trifle wet on top, but, unless there is more rain in the meantime, it ought not to be dangerously sticky, nor yet sufficiently swampy to upset form.

Of athletics there is scarcely anything on the card. Football is over, whilst cricket and lawn tennis have not commenced. Neither has baseball, but, if the weather permits it, there is to be an informal opening of the season this afternoon, at St. John's College.

At 2.30, the Brooklyn nine, of whom great things are being said, are to meet a picked team from the rest of the fleet here and sailor-judges say it will be a rare encounter. So, you fans, there is a fine walk for you, with the prospect of some good play at the end of it. In any case, there will be plenty of fun, for you cannot have two jackies' nines meeting without the perfection of rooting.

Here ends the sporting program. Even the Volunteers are letting the usual camp slip. Presumably they are thoroughly disheartened by the atrocious weather we have come to associate with the Easter holiday. Alone amongst the companies, the Light Horse are holding a camp on their own at the rifle range and will remain there until Monday evening.

Of course, there is the never-failing houseboat and it seems that more people than ever have engaged these useful craft and steered up-creek for the delights of picnicing away in the country.

Another way to experience the delights of the country is to avail oneself of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway's excursions on Monday, to Soochow. These are being run at specially cheap rates and give plenty of time for a good look round.

The evenings need not be dull, for, besides the standard attraction of the movies, there is the clever Bandman company at the Lyceum, whose program can be seen from our advertisement columns.

## Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending April 29:

Tuesday 25th.—Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m. Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Saturday 29th.—Full Uniform. General troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m.

Orderly Patrols for the week Swift and Curlew.

Orderly officer for the week A. S. M. Etheridge.

SECTION ORDERS

Cathedral School.—Thursday 27th. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School.—Thursday 27th. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School.—Wednesday 26th. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

NOTICE

Millington Shield.—The competition for this Shield will be held on Saturday, May 6.

FITZROY LLOYD.
Scoutmaster.

## $900,000 BASEBALL SUIT

Philadelphia, Pa., March 29.—The Baltimore Federal League baseball club today brought suit against the National and American Leagues for $900,000 damages, under the Sherman-Clayton anti-trust law. The Baltimore Feds charge that the two major leagues conspired in combination to destroy the Federal League, that it was forced to disband and that the Baltimore club, losing its league, is damaged in the sum mentioned.

## ATHLETIC MEET

The Spring Athletic Meet of the Government Institute of Technology, formerly Nanyang College, Shanghai, was planned for today, but owing to wet grounds the occasion will be postponed to April 29. In view of the past reputation the Institute has obtained in athletic fields a big attendance is expected.

## INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HE HAS A ROAD ENGAGEMENT NOW AND WILL FORWARD YOU THE FILTHY LUCRE
MADAME WHY DO YOU REFUSE ME MY FRIEND'S EFFECTS? HE IS A MAN OF REPUTATION ANOTHER BEERBOHM TREE HE IS
OH SO HE'S ANOTHER TREE IS HE? WELL I'M GOING TO HOLD ONTO THE TRUNK OF THAT TREE TILL HE SHEDS HIS BILL—THEN MR. TREE CAN LEAVE
THEM THEATRICAL PEOPLE IS QUEER CUSSES
I'VE CRAWLED WITH THE BUGS CRACKED WITH THE NUTS AND PALLEN WITH THE LEAVES BUT I NEVER WENT WITH AN ACTOR
IF NERVE WAS A SNOWFLAKE THAT HAM WOULD BE A BLIZZARD
CURSE FATION AMERICA'S BEST BAD ACTOR—THE ONLY THESPIAN YOU CAN SEE FOR A QUARTER
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO GET YOUR FELLOW ACTOR'S TRUNK FROM THE LANDLADY WHO HAS 40 BUCKS COMING TO HER

## The World's War Shipping Losses

It is possible for the first time to give a complete concensus of the heavy losses which the mercantile marines of the world have suffered since the opening of hostilities. For some time past details have been issued of ships under the mercantile flags which have been seized or sunk, and it is now practicable to complete a picture of the ravages which war has wrought, to the embarrassment of all the nations and their menace owing to the high prices of foods, etc.

The following tables give the numbers, tonnage and nationality of the world's shipping which has been detained, captured or destroyed since the war started, up to January 22:—

| | No. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| British | 485 | 1,506,415 |
| Allied | 167 | 282,178 |
| German | 601 | 1,276,560 |
| Austrian | 80 | 267,664 |
| Turkish | 124 | Uncertain. |
| Neutral | 736 | 441,472 |
| Totals | 2,193 | 3,774,289 |

It may be interesting first to take the losses which have been sustained by the British merchant navy under the various heads. They are as follows:—

| | No. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Detained in German ports | 80 | 171,603 |
| Detained in Turkish ports | 9 | 12,490 |
| Captured and sunk by enemy | 56 | 224,589 |
| Captured by enemy | 3 | 9,111 |
| Sunk by submarines | 225 | 746,468 |
| Damaged by submarines | 27 | 129,281 |
| Sunk by mines or explosions | 53 | 103,548 |
| Damaged by mines or explosions | 28 | 94,191 |
| Damaged by aircraft | 4 | 5,128 |
| Totals | 485 | 1,506.415 |

The loss is larger than might have been anticipated. The figures will serve a useful purpose if they forcibly remind all consumers that the number of vessels available to carry things they want is now restricted, and that the road to cheaper living lies in the direction of self-denial and economy.

The nations which are fighting with us have also suffered heavy casualties at the hands of the enemy, as the appended statement shows:—

| | No. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Detained in enemy ports | 37 | 23,481 |
| Captured and sunk by enemy | 15 | 38,161 |
| Captured by enemy | 14 | 10,111 |
| Sunk by submarines | 73 | 178,562 |
| Damaged by submarines | 5 | 11,558 |
| Sunk by mines or explosions | 21 | 17,439 |
| Damaged by mine or explosion | 1 | 2,860 |
| Sunk by aircraft | 1 | — |
| Totals | 167 | 282,178 |

What is perhaps the most remarkable feature of these returns is the heavy toll which neutral States have suffered. The total of the neutral tonnage destroyed or interned was 736 ships of 441,472 tons.

This assembly of figures goes some way to explain why today there is a shortage of merchant tonnage. To this record of detention, capture and destruction let there be added the extent to which the Allies have had to requisition shipping for naval and military purposes, and the number of German and Austrian vessels shut into neutral ports, and some conception can be formed of the grave effect of the war on the carrying trade of the world.

## Canadians Indicted On Fraud Conspiracy

Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 29.—Sir Redmond Roblin, former premier; Cabinet Members Coldwell and Howden, and contractor Thomas Kelly have been indicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The alleged plot is said to be in connection with the erection of the Manitoba parliament buildings.

## Daughter Born To Mrs. Francis Sayre

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27.—President Wilson has another granddaughter, born here last night. The mother is Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, said to be the president's favorite child. Mr. Wilson telegraphed his congratulations last night.

## Y.M.C.A. ENTERTAINMENT

At 8 o'clock this evening there will be an entertainment by Mr. Chalbert, the Magician, at the auditorium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. He will give another performance on Monday night.

## Judge Lobingier's Party Postponed

Judge and Mrs. Lobingier wish the announcement made that owing to the unsettled state of the weather the Easter Egg hunt will be postponed until Monday at the same hour—3.30 to 5.30—and should the weather still be bad, the hunt will take place indoors. All American children in Shanghai are invited.


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For Your Car

$3.00 per hour

Markt Garage: Tel. 4257

MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!

TAKE THE BATHROOM—

MONKEY BRAND

will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

How clean and inviting the Bathroom looks after it has been cleaned with Monkey Brand! not a speck of dirt anywhere—everything sparkling, everything spick and span.

MAKES
COPPER LIKE GOLD—
TIN LIKE SILVER—
PAINT LIKE NEW,

WON'T WASH CLOTHES!

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO., LTD.
Agents, Lever Brothers (China) Ltd., 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

At Night.

After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlicks, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars.

Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11 - (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Cantorovitch's Salvage Company

Has Just Received a New Shipment of LADIES', MEN'S and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

and are Selling them, as usual, at very low prices.

Come and have a look at

103, BROADWAY

(Opposite P. O'Brien Twigg's Dispensary)

Silberman's

FIRST GREAT SPRING DISPLAY OF

Gent's. Latest Style Straw Hats. A Range of 25 Styles to pick from

Silk, Lisle and Cotton Socks, Nifty Spring Ties.

25 Grades in Spring and Summer Underwear.

Fine Canvas and Tennis Shoes both for Ladies and Gents.

Inspection Invited at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

NO. 1B BROADWAY

(Opposite Astor House)

For paper of any kind

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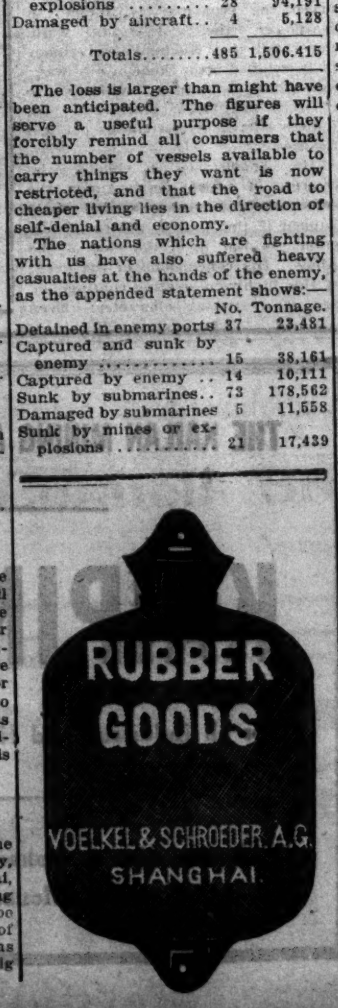
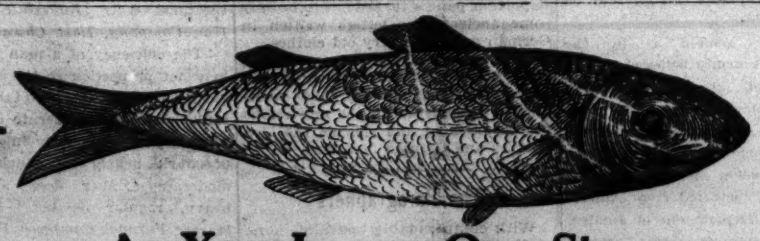
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road



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a feeling of self-satisfaction pervades you—for here you have found just what you've been looking for but failed to find elsewhere, and you know that those at home will be more than pleased with your purchases.

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appeal to and satisfy the tastes of discriminating people—and our assortment is unsurpassed anywhere in town.

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SHAINN'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

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(Published in Tientsin and Peking Every Evening)

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# The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
*Managing Editor.*


WEATHER

*Drizzling rain or showers; possibly new thunderstorms. The typhoon of the Pacific will disappear to the south of the Loochoos.*


SHANGHAI, APRIL 22, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE


## The Talk of Peace

*(New York Times)*

PEACE is coming in Europe because it must come, and every day brings it nearer. That is about as far as positive prophecy may go. But peace will not and cannot come upon such terms as were mentioned—according to some versions—in a conversation that has taken place between von Bethmann Hollweg and Ambassador Gerard. The German troops were to be withdrawn from Belgium, German colonies returned to their former owner, conditions as they were before the war pretty much restored, and all of that, but the German Chancellor thought that "it was essential to German public opinion that an indemnity be paid before German troops were withdrawn from northern France."

The history of "the liberation of the territory" which Thiers accomplished after prodigies of effort and of success in anticipating the due dates of the indemnity paid in 1871 is not repeating itself—far from it. Germany is in occupation of a part of the territory of France. Her retirement will not be purchased by the promise or payment of indemnity. The present intent and disposition of the Allies, made known by authoritative and repeated declarations and even more clearly manifested by their continued and unrelaxing war preparations, make it certain that peace negotiations, when they are begun, must begin upon a basis very different from that now suggested.

Some part of the territory of France is occupied, to be sure, but von Bethmann Hollweg seems to forget that the whole of Germany is occupied. Not by an enemy, her great military effectiveness has prevented that. But in every part of the Empire there is privation, denial, want, not merely of comforts, those may be dispensed with, but of the common and necessary things of life. Actual distress may not as yet be evident, but it is in men's thoughts as a thing foreseen. Throughout the Empire there is mourning, it is a land of deep mourning for the unnumbered dead whom neither victory nor anything else could restore to friends and families, and there is the horror and the dread, everywhere present, of new afflictions. There is deep anxiety, too, about the finances of the Empire. Plausible talk and the assurances continually given to the German people cannot conceal the disorder and the increasing strain. Privation, deep sorrow that can never be forgotten or ended, but is lifelong, and financial trouble always impending—these are enemies more relentless than those who come with arms in hand, they are even harder to get rid of.

Germany cannot rid herself of them. It is the intention of her foes that she shall not. The conviction grows that with her apparently certain defeat at Verdun she has exhausted her power of offensive. She is headed off in the East by Salonika, by the disillusionment and despair of the Turks, by the Russian thrust toward Bagdad, by English troops already perhaps on the move from Egypt, where the removal of the peril to the canal has released them from what we may call guard duty. The German Navy is sealed up—it can come forth only to its destruction. There remains the possibility of another drive in Russia. It would be terribly costly, for not only is the country to be traversed exceedingly difficult, but the Russians are now well equipped for resistance, even for offense. But a successful drive in that quarter, even for hundreds of miles, would not free Germany from her harassments at home. The further she penetrated into Russia the worse off she would be, and it would be manifestly perilous, for the success of that adventure, to transfer troops and artillery from the western front.

This is beyond all question the view the Allies hold of the present position of Germany. Plainly it is their resolve that conditions in the Empire shall not change save for the worse. Tardily it may be, but with care and enormous expenditure, overlooking nothing, neglecting nothing, they have made their formidable preparations to that end. These are the grounds for believing that nothing can come of any discussion of peace upon such terms as those said to have been suggested by the German Chancellor. Quite aside from any plans they may have made for fresh offensives, the Allies have put themselves in a position where they can afford to wait. Germany, though hard beset, can still defend herself stoutly, there can be no doubt about that. But the Allies know very well that the ring of iron, if it be maintained only, without narrowing it, must do its work upon and in the German Empire. When the German people, thus far pretty successfully deceived, come to understand that victory is hopeless, no longer to be dreamed of, they will, they must, as the only way of escape from unendurable suffering, put their Government in a frame of mind to discuss peace terms quite other than those based upon the status quo and an indemnity from France.

## Italian Interests in Egypt

*(London Times)*

A satisfactory agreement between Great Britain and Italy, relating to Italian interests in Egypt, has just been signed at Rome. The agreement more especially refers to the proportion of Italian representation in the judiciary of the Mixed Courts, and to the status of the colonial subjects of Italy in Egypt. The settlement now reached relieves the members of the considerable Italian colony in Egypt from certain technical disabilities under which they were recently suffering, and it has a larger importance as a further proof of the warm relations subsisting between the Italian and the British Governments.

Incidentally, the agreement serves to remind us that one of the many questions which will have to be solved at the end of the war is that of the future legal position of foreigners in Egypt. Long before the British occupation of Egypt began, the system of treaties known as the Capitulations perplexed every successive Egyptian administrator. They derived from Turkish suzerainty, they placed foreigners in Egypt outside the pale of Egyptian law, and even the institution of the Mixed Courts for the trial of civil cases in which foreigners were concerned did not prevent the Capitulations from being a clog upon progress. "Do you want," wrote Lord Milner long ago, "to clear out a cesspool, to prevent the sale of noxious drugs, to suppress a seditious or immoral print, you are pulled up by the Capitulations." The position has improved since these words were written, but the Capitulations remain an anachronism and a hindrance to good administration.

The outbreak of war with Turkey, the deposition of Abbas Hilmi, and the creation of a Sultan of Egypt, together with the declaration of a British Protectorate, created an entirely new position. The Capitulations were the outcome of Turkish suzerainty, which had ceased to exist. But fourteen other Powers were parties to the Capitulations, and their interests had to be considered. The British Government wisely decided to leave the whole issue in abeyance until the end of the war, though they were careful in their historic letter to the Sultan Hussein to declare, as they had often done before, that the Capitulations were "no longer in harmony with the development of the country."

The Mixed Courts were meanwhile continued on their old basis, but the six German and Austrian representatives on the judiciary were removed. It was in replacing the enemy Judges that an appointment was made to which Italy took exception. The selection for one of the vacancies of a French barrister practising in Cairo gave France a slight excess in representation. Italy therefore claimed an additional Judge, and also asked for more definite recognition of the status of her colonial subjects. Her claims were quickly and amicably met by the Agreement now signed. Obviously, however, the expedient is a temporary one, as the Italian Government have themselves recognized. It is understood that Italy has expressed herself ready to agree to the eventual abolition of the Capitulations if the other Treaty Powers consent. No doubt the whole question of judicial administration in Egypt as affecting foreigners will be examined afresh when peace returns to a troubled world.

## International Spy's Revelations

It is, is it not that it is, that I am to find the hiding place of that Villa. Of a certainty but yes. So it is necessary that I prepare to act as a Mexican.

I take myself to visit a restaurant to eat the chile con carne on which the accursed natives live.

I order of it.

I eat.

Name of a pig blue, but yes!

My mouth, it is yet on fire. Ah, those chiles!

Me, I resign.

# SPIES IN CANADA

*By Frederic J. Haskin*

THERE are no spies in Canada—at least, so say the officials. The people do not agree with them, however, and are persistent in their demands that immediate and drastic measures be taken to protect Canada from any more outrages such as the burning of Parliament House.

The officials still hold that this mysterious fire was due to accidental causes, but the people are not to be convinced. The accidental causes, they point out, could hardly have been responsible also for the attack on Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, the destruction of the Cape Spencer oil depot and fog station, and the three equally mysterious fires in munition factories, all of which occurred in rapid succession.

Then, too, the circumstances in connection with the fire in the Ottawa capitol were most peculiar. The conflagration is supposed to have started among the newspapers in the reading room, and yet both the fire chief and Mr. Bonar Law claim to have heard five, or six explosions of a sound so extraordinary that they were sure they must have been caused by bombs or shells. The fact that there had been a small fire in the same reading room the day before, caused by a few cigar ashes carelessly flicked among the newspapers, is brushed aside by the people as unimportant.

By this time someone has come forward with a story about a suspicious-looking foreigner who was seen nervously pacing up and down the corridor outside the reading room immediately preceding the fire. And the boilers, which might have been responsible for the five explosions, were found intact among the ruins. After that the public's mind was made up and there is no changing it. The fire was the work of the nervous young man in the corridor—the work of a spy.

Since then, while the authorities keep insisting that there are no spies—a statement which is borne out by the fact that they have caught none—they are allowing themselves to be persuaded into taking certain precautions. The guard has been strengthened on the Welland Canal and preparations have been perfected for rushing thirty thousand men and large quantities of ammunition to the boundary within twenty-four hours if necessary. Besides which, the international bridges are now also heavily guarded. Evidently, the wild rumors circulated about a German invasion of Canada have assumed a new significance since the recent outbreak of fires.

These rumors, coming from various parts of the United States and even England, all seem to coincide. It seems that the Germans, at war with England, are anxious for the Canadians to remain in their own country, and hence are thinking up ways to keep them there. They have figured out, so the rumors have it, that if Canada hears that she is to be invaded she will keep more troops at home. Thus the government is informed that a large number of citizens, presumably Belgian refugees and Scandinavians, are in reality German army officers who are drilling companies of their own countrymen for a future attack on Canada.

Furthermore, many movements of the same sort are reported to be on foot in the United States. It has been brought to the attention of the Canadian authorities that out of the enormous number of rifles manufactured for the Allies in the United States not one has been shipped out of the country since November. The question is, what has become of them? There is only one answer, of course. The unsuspecting Americans have sold them to Germans with fictitious names who are storing them up in secret hiding places for a raid on Canada.

These stories, scoffed at by the authorities but firmly believed by the Canadian people, are also creating a certain amount of nervousness the United States. As a neutral country, we would be held responsible for any military aggression instigated on our borders and perpetrated from American soil. The Department of Justice, through its numerous secret service agents, is making every effort to see that such a thing does not happen. Foreigners about whom there is the slightest suspicion are under close surveillance all over the country, and in such cases the Department's methods are swift and direct. It does not wait to collect a complete chain of evidence. If a man suddenly evinces an interest in railroad routes to Canada and is seen carrying a suitcase into his house after every respectable citizen is supposed to be in bed, he is arrested and his belongings searched. It may turn out that the suitcase contained only fresh eggs and butter or a suit from the tailor's, but by past experience the department knows that it is just as apt to hold several pounds of dynamite The department takes no chances when it is a question involving Uncle Sam's neutrality.

The slightest hint of anything irregular is immediately reported to the secret agent. For example, a policeman who was selling tickets for a policeman's ball in a downtown office building of an eastern city accidentally came upon four men seated around a table discussing in low voices the maps and data which were spread out before them. It was apparent to the policeman that his sudden appearance had created a good bit of consternation. His suspicions were aroused, he reported the incident and the secret agents were put on the case. The men were shadowed and a plot discovered which actually had as its basis the destruction of the Welland Canal, thereby blockading Canada's wheat shipments to the Allies.

In Canada, the Government, while ridiculing the idea of spies, is secretly exercising the utmost vigilance in guarding the frontier and keeping an eye on foreigners. The arrival of a South African mine owner, who goes about jotting down numbers in a notebook is now regarded with suspicion, as is also the Brazilian botanist who finds his choicest specimens in the proximity of the forts. A strict account is kept of all foreigners crossing the boundary and an arrangement has been made with the railroads by which the ticket numbers and destinations of tickets sold to foreigners are turned over to the police.

Yet in spite of this internal espionage system of their own, the police are sometimes baffled. Things continue to happen. On the Sixteenth of February, an explosion occurred in the American Club in Toronto, which blew out the central rotunda and quickly set fire to the building. The loss sustained was a hundred thousand dollars. Again the cause was unaccountable unless it were the work of an incendiary, which the club members suspected. The club had been very helpful to the Allies through its organization known as the American Legion.

On the same day there was a mysterious explosion in a large chemical company which had undoubtedly been dynamited. Three sticks of dynamite were found which had failed to go off. In this instance the police themselves suggested the possibility of a German spy, but the superintendent of the plant ridiculed the idea. He explained that the company manufactured only caustic soda and bleaching powder used in dyes, and said that it was much more probable that the dynamite had been planted by dissatisfied employees of the iron company which had just completed its work on the building. The police were rather indignant to have their first acceptance of the German spy theory rejected, and afterwards tried to prove that the company sold chlorine gas, a by-product of their business, to the Allies.

Immediately after the burning of Parliament House, when the spy agitation was at its height, the police got wind of a trunk which had been left by a German in a lodging house in his hurry to get away. Upon investigation they were somewhat disappointed to learn that it had been left three years before because the man had been unable to pay his bill. Just a few days ago, however, he had sent a draft covering the amount owed and had asked that his trunk be sent to him. This put a new complexion on the matter. The trunk was no doubt filled with important papers or the man would not have been so anxious to reclaim it. In great excitement the police broke the lock and threw open the lid of the trunk. The important papers turned out to be only some ancient love letters written in German and some very old clothes.

With such disappointments several times a week, it is no wonder that the authorities see nothing but spontaneous combustion in the mysterious fire occurrences and ridicule the idea of spies and German invasions.

## The Paragraphers

With commendable restraint, none of the correspondents has "hurled" any troops across the Mexican border.

* * *

Surely Von Tirpitz wasn't submarined without warning.

* * *

Physician warns us that it's bad to eat beefsteak more than once a day. Bad?—— it's ruinous.

* * *

Pennsylvania court ruled that if a man lends money to his wife, the money then belongs to the wife. Do you mean to say that Pennsylvanians didn't know this without being told by a court?

* * *

Cincinnati girl quit her husband because when she said anything mean, he just smiled and kissed her. She demanded a little abuse once in awhile. Can you dope them out?

# No 'Booze' For Big Business

A WORKMAN for the Illinois Steel Company in Chicago recently secured a better job in Pittsburg, and before he left his fellow workmen gave him a banquet at a hotel with twenty-five foremen and clerical workers as guests. There was a cocktail at every plate. When the men left the table not a cocktail had been touched. This story is told by a writer in The Sunday-school Times, to show how the anti-liquor campaign in industry is working out.

An investigation, says Mr. C. W. Baines, in the Philadelphia Weekly, was recently made among the great steel and iron concerns of Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois to ascertain their attitude toward alcohol, and 140 corporations, some operating more than one plant, and with an aggregate capital of over a billion dollars, were included. The report, says Mr. Baines, is not meant for a Sunday-school document. It is, rather, "a cold-blooded business-and economical deliverance, intended to determine industry's hostility toward alcoholic drink and drinkers, which has been very indefinitely discussed in the public press; to throw an illuminating ray of light on its attitude toward the movement for abstinence and prohibition in commercial life." It does not concern itself with the moral aspects of the drink-question, but, it is insisted, "we must not have our Sunday-school boys ignorant of the attitude of our business-princes toward the imbibers of bad booze." Of the 140 corporations, 113 replied to the inquiry. Mr. Baines thus classifies the returns:

"1. Of the 113 answers, only six permit the use of alcoholic drink in their shops or plants.

"2. One hundred and seven firms, the world's greatest steel and iron-producers, absolutely prohibit the use of strong drink in their works. Almost without exception, they testify that the abstainer is more efficient, more reliable, and that teetotalers alone are considered when promotions are made.

"3. One hundred companies prohibiting drinking during working hours report that they are also doing 'everything possible to prevent drinking by employees out of working-hours.' One corporation discharges any man who enters a saloon going to or from work; another suspends such an employee one week for the first offense, and for the second he is, usually, discharged.

"4. Eighty-three of the 113 concerns when employing or promoting men discriminate against those who use alcoholic liquors, even though they use liquor outside of working-hours only; absolutely refuse to promote men who drink; there the 'most moderate use of rum is fatal to a man's chance of promotion.'

"5. Sixty-three corporations have undertaken constructive abstinence-work, to determine the deleterious influences of the moderate use of alcohol upon a workman's efficiency, producing-power, and reliability.

"6. Ten concerns not only prohibit drinking during work-hours, but absolutely prohibit employees drinking at all times."

Of some sixty statements in these replies the following are said to be typical:

"When it becomes necessary to reduce the force, regular drinkers are the first ones let go."—*Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, Pennsylvania.*

"We do not allow any liquor on the premises, discharge immediately any man under the influence, preach abstinence through foremen and bulletin-board literature, and we are succeeding famously. Most important is the fact that our men also see the good of it."—*Interstate Steel and Iron Company, East Chicago.*

"The efficiency of a man is reduced in exact proportion to the amount of alcohol he drinks. The total abstainer ranks above the moderate drinker in reliability and efficiency in all classes of work nearly as much as the moderate drinker does above the heavy, regular drinker."—*The Follansbee Furnace Company, Follansbee, West Virginia.*

"The moderate use of liquor tends to impair efficiency and reliability, and we do not knowingly employ men who drink, nor advance them to positions of authority if they are employed."—*The Crane Company, Chicago.*

In this industrial anti-alcohol campaign, we read further, electric signs and posters play no small part—

"Over the main entrance to several steel-plants can be seen such large electric temperance-teaching transparencies as:

DID BOOZE EVER DO YOU ANY GOOD?

DID BOOZE EVER GET YOU A BETTER JOB?

DID BOOZE EVER CONTRIBUTE ANYTHING TO THE HAPPINESS OF YOUR FAMILY?

# Norman Angell On Sea-Power And The Present War

Angell, Norman. The World's Highway. Some Notes on America's Relation to Sea-Power and Non-Military Sanctions. Pp. xvi-361. New York: George H. Doran Company.

This brilliant study of international law, world-politics, and diplomacy, cast in the perspective of actual events, is to be ranked among really interesting books dealing with the war. Mr. Angell has already written several volumes treating of new international conditions—among them "The Great Illusion," "Arms and Industry," and "America and the World State." "The Great Highway" is in the nature of a sequel to "The Great Illusion." It has the brilliant qualities which gained popularity for the other work. What the author means by the Great Highway is, of course, the great common road of the world's commerce—the Seas. If trade is "the calm health of nations," as Bulwer asserts it to be, it is all-important that the channels of circulation be kept clear. Sea-power becomes of paramount importance in the security and development of States.

Mr. Angell's opening chapter is devoted to a discussion of "America, the Sea, and the Society of Nations," and contains a clear and convincing explanation of the vital difference in its effect upon the world between British "marinism" and German militarism. The reason the world does not fear British marinism and does fear German militarism is because marinism does not encroach upon social and political freedom, and militarism does. England's unquestioned naval supremacy in the seven seas, the author avers, has given England's commerce no privilege which the commerce of all other nations has not possessed.

He points out the fallacy, so widely prevalent, which asserts that naval supremacy can of itself secure trade even in peace-times. It is likely, indeed, he thinks, that such a theory has played a large part in the general competition for naval power. Yet the theory is unsupported by any facts that can be pointed to in the commerce of the nations. And the author cites the striking fact that the great period of expansion in German overseas trade—the period when they were "capturing" British sea trade in every quarter of the globe—was a period in which German naval power was a negligible quantity in the military councils of the world. While Germany, owing solely to her industry, the natural trait, was building up her magnificent commerce, since blotted from the seas, she was only fifth upon the list of the world's navies. England was simply impotent to impede Germany's development in this regard. The author notes in this exposition that it is the nations which are not very great sea-Powers that exclude trade-rivals most vigorously from their overseas protectorates, colonies, and coastal traffic—France, Holland, Italy, and even Portugal. German commercial men, it seems, have all along had a clear understanding of these facts, so beclouded by statesmen, political doctrinaires, and admirals:

"The big-navy agitation of Germany, at least in its earlier stages, got much more support from Pan-German newspaper writers and chauvinist publicists generally than it did from Germans actually engaged in the business of building up Germany's foreign trade. Indeed, we may say that however strenuously the political doctrinaires may have urged the economic advantage of sea-power, the work-a-day world never felt that England's supremacy in it weighed upon them in any way; and would be largely indifferent to it were not vague fears and prejudices stirred by portentous political theories."

Mr. Angell has a chapter the interest of which verges upon the sensational. It discusses what would happen if the United States should enter the war upon the side of the Allies. His conclusions in the event of this highly interesting contingency are of a striking character: Even admitting the possibility of the destruction of Teutonic militarism in Europe consequent on a military victory of the Allies gained with our co-operation, "the goods could not be delivered at the Peace." The mere destruction of the Austro-German military power "could neither be permanent nor give any assurance that future regroupings of European alliances would not take place, creating a situation as unsatisfactory in the future as in the past":

"It is altogether likely that the highly artificial Austrian Empire—itself the work of the sword, not the product of natural growth—embracing so many different races and nationalities, will be politically re-arranged. This will result in giving German Austria an identity of aim and aspiration with the other German States, so that however the frontiers may be rectified, and whatever shuffling may take place, this solid fact will remain: In Central Europe a body of seventy-five or eighty millions speaking German, and nursing, if their nationality is temporarily overpowered, the dream of reviving it when the opportunity shall occur.

"I have said that the annihilation of Germany is a meaningless phrase. You can not annihilate sixty-five or seventy-five million people. You can not divide them up between France and Russia, save at the cost of making those two States highly militarized, undemocratic, and oppressive Powers. If you break up those seventy-five millions into separate States, there is no reason why, if a Balkan League could be formed—as it was formed a year or two since—to fight successfully, a German League could not do likewise.

"And this brings me to the second point: That the military and diplomatic combinations by which the German States of the future are to be kept in subjugation can not be counted upon for permanence and stability. This impermanence and mutability are inherent in their nature, and would inevitably be revealed if there was a distribution of conquered territory among the victors. They would then be attempting to cure the evils of conquest and military domination by themselves becoming conquerors, by expanding their military domination, and by creating all the machinery to effect those purposes—including the moral or immoral qualities necessary thereto—and by fostering the kind of patriotism and national pride that go therewith. It would then be open for two countries to give satisfaction to the political passions so aroused by despoiling a third. For, as Talleyrand most wisely said, 'There are few things upon which two persons will as readily agree as the robbery of a third.'"

By way of elaborating and illustrating the main thesis of his book, which is the futility of war as a means of establishing States upon a permanent basis, the author gives a rapid summary of the amazing and paradoxical military alliances of the past, showing the extraordinary inconsistency of European statecraft. All the nations now leagued in the brotherhood of arms once held the knife at one another's throats.

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# Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I KNOW YOUR WIFE WILL LIKE THIS HAT - IT'S THE LATEST THING!
TAKE IT OFF THE MODEL - I'LL TAKE IT RIGHT HOME!
BY GOLLY - I'LL SURPRISE MAGGIE I'LL SHOW HER THAT I KNOW STYLE WHEN I SEE IT!
OH! IT'S JUST BEAUTIFUL YOU'RE A DEAR -
PUT IT ON - MAGGIE!
IT'S EXQUISITE!
I WONDER IF THAT'S THE SAME HAT - IT DON'T LOOK AS GOOD AS IT DID IN THE SHOP!
GEO MCMANUS

## Making Mountains of Marital Trifles — By Dorothy Dix

A WOMAN writes a letter to me saying she is married to a man she loves dearly, and who is fond of her, and that she has a little girl devoted to her daddy. The man is good, and kind, and considerate to his wife, and is liberal about money. She has a nice home and good clothes.

Everything would be well with this fortunate woman except that her husband doesn't come home at the hour at which she thinks he should. He is a night worker, and, instead of rushing home when his night's work is over, he lingers for an hour or so chatting over a late supper with his fellow workers, or goes for an automobile ride with one of them who has a car.

It doesn't appear that there is the slightest thing improper in this loitering of the husband. On the contrary, the wife says that he doesn't drink or flirt, but she doesn't approve of his not coming straight home.

So she has read the riot act to him and presented an ultimatum. If he doesn't rush from his work to his own fireside she is going to take the child and go back to her own people. She's not going to stand his dilly-dallying on the way home. And she wants to know if I don't think that a woman is justified in leaving her husband for coming home late of nights.

I do not. I think it's a good enough excuse for divorcing him if a man is mean, and stingy, and grouchy, and cantankerous, and disagreeable to live with. But if a husband is kind, and considerate, and generous, and amiable, and pleasant, a wife certainly has no justification for leaving him because he wants an hour or two out of the twenty-four for his own, when he is spending the balance of his waking time toiling to make her comfortable.

**Easy To Understand**

Of course it's easy to understand why a woman who loves her husband likes to have him with her as much as possible. It is also easy to surmise the wifely jealousy that makes so many women grinding tyrants to their husbands, who demand that every minute that a man is not toiling he shall be devoting to them.

Likewise, it's easy to comprehend the fact that domestic labor is dull and monotonous, and that women resent their husbands' amusing themselves on the outside of the home while they are shut up on the inside.

The ideal state of affairs would be for every man who is married to be so domesticated that he would never desire any amusement more exciting than walking the baby, or any conversation more thrilling than his wife's rehash of neighborhood gossip.

Unfortunately, however, all men are not built along these connubial lines. There are men who are smothered by too much domesticity, men to whom the society of other men is just as necessary as the air they breathe.

These men may be devoted husbands and fathers, but they simply won't be tied to an apron string, and the pity of it is that their wives haven't enough sense to realize this, and enough liberality to grant them a few hours of freedom without making a row about it.

Women appear not to be able to understand a man's desire for the society of his own sex upon occasions, although every woman knows that no matter how much she loves her husband, nor how much she enjoys his company, she would die of ennui if she didn't have a woman with whom to discuss things.

**A Chance To Think**

I hold that if a married couple cannot—or will not—get along in peace together they had much better separate and go their separate ways, but before a woman leaves a good husband and a good home for such a trivial cause as a man's staying out an hour or two later than she wants him to, she will do well to sit down and have a long, quiet think.

The woman in this particular case has a child. Let her reflect, before she deprives the child of a father, of all that will mean to the little girl. The loss of a father's love, the loss of a father's influence, are not to be measured.

No matter what a mother does for child, she can never make up to it for missing that priceless treasure, and no matter how a woman herself may suffer, she is not justified in depriving her child of its father unless the father is actually vicious.

Also, this woman is proposing to deliberately take away from the child her pride of name and ancestry, since any child must surely reason that her father must have been an unworthy and dishonorable man if its mother had to leave him. And in addition the mother is planning to deprive the child of the advantages that the money the father earns could have given it, since even the courts require a man to pay only a small proportion of his income in alimony.

There is no disputing the fact that the children in a divorce are the real sufferers, and have a heavy handicap laid upon them.

As for the woman herself, she will find out that divorce, more than anything else in the world, illustrates the unhappy fate of those who hop out of the frying pan into the fire. To the wife smarting under the sense of her own wrongs, and burning with jealousies, the divorce decree seems the open door into peace and freedom, but when she passes through it she finds that her last estate is worse than her first.

She finds out that the very people who have egged her on to get a divorce don't want to be bothered with her after she has got it. Her own family may have sympathized ever so deeply with her troubles, but they don't want her to come back home and live with them, and she ascertains with bitterness and sorrow that a woman with a husband and a home has a position in society that a divorcee, uncertain of her alimony, hasn't got.

No state in life is a bed of roses Certainly that of many married women is plentifully supplied with thorns, but divorce isn't the way to extract them. No other woman is so crucified by spikes as the foolish wife, who for some whim of hurt pride, or outraged dignity, or silly jealousy, divorces her husband, and finds herself with out home or friends, forced out into the world to earn a living.

She couldn't put up with her husband's faults, but she's got to put up with the faults of her employers. And you may be very sure that if they had it to do over again nine-tenths of the women who have rushed so blithely into the divorce court would shut their eyes to the shortcomings in their husbands they couldn't forgive before.

They've found out the bitter truth that it's better to bear the ills you have than to fly to those you know not of. And that a husband who is kind, and makes a good living and gives his wife a good home is to be preferred, even though he does not come up to one's ideal of perfection, to a decree absolute.

## The Manicure Lady

*She Discourses on Cleopatra and the Real Romance*

By William F. Kirk

"Who was Mister Hannibal?" asked the Manicure Lady.

"I don't know him," said the Head Barber. "I used to know a Hannibal out in Missouri, but it can't be him."

"No, the Mister Hannibal I mean has been dead thousands of years," said the Manicure Lady. "The old gink that was just in here having his nails did was telling me about him. He was a general or a corporal or something."

"He couldn't have been much," said the Head Barber, "or I would have heard of him."

"Of course you would," said the Manicure Lady. "You and all the rest of them great men is such thick pals. This is the first time I ever asked you anything, George, and seen you fall down on the answer.

"The Mister Hannibal I mean crossed them Alp Mountains and scared the life out of a lot of them old Romans, the old gink told me. He said Hannibal was a great leader of men.

**Donbts**

"I don't know," said the Head Barber. "Tell me more about Hannibal. He must have been some guy if he could scare them old Romans. The Missus has got a pretty good education, and she told me once the old Romans nearly conquered the world."

"That's what they done, George," said the Manicure Lady. "They went along licking their foes and making them like it. They would have captured Egypt if Mister Antony hadn't went and fell in love with Queen Cleopatra. I remember that much from my school books.

"Cleopatra was a peach, and she was a fine dresser, too, being a queen and having a lot of them modistes to boss around, and when poor Mark Antony first set his lamps on her it was all off.

"He fell in love so he forgot all his business dates, and when the other Romans came to fight, her and him done the Dutch, as they say at Harvard and Yale. It was awful sad, but I think it was kind of romantic, though. Goodness knows, George, if I had a sweetheart that was going to kill himself, I would be game to go along."

"Don't talk foolish!" said the Head Barber. "As the old poet once said, life is real and the graveyard is not the cemetery, or something like that. I don't like the undertakers well enough to give them any of my dough."

**The Romance of it**

"But it must have been kind of romantic to say farewell to this cruel world together," insisted the Manicure Lady. "Men was real men in them days, and love meant something more than scrambled eggs for breakfast and a delicatessen dinner at night. On the square, George, there ain't enough real romance in this whole big city to make one short novel.

"Folks is kind of getting onto Romance," said the Head Barber. "Romance is a beautiful thing, but it ain't a sticker like true friendship. A true friend will lend you money. Romance will come along and borrow it from you so quick you'll forget how you got hold of it."

"Thank goodness, I ain't that warped in my nature!" exclaimed the Manicure Lady. "I'm strong for romance."

"I know," said the Head Barber, "but you ain't married, and I am."

"That's when I am going to be the most romantic," said the Manicure Lady. "Romance for me, and finance for my husband."


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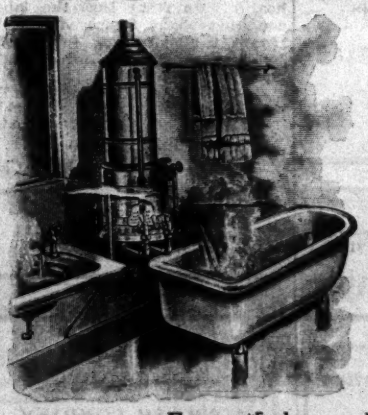

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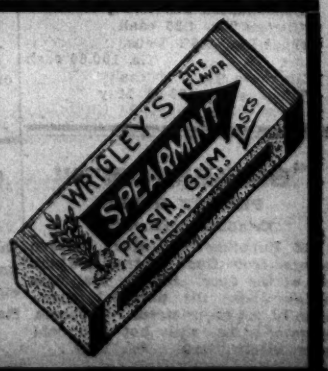

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 20, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars: Market rates: | 72.45 |
| Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch... | — |
| Bar Silver | — |
| Copper Cash | 1915 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| buying rate, @ 2-10⅝—Tls. | 6.93 |
| Exch. @ 72.7—Mex..$ | 9.53 |
| Peking Bar | 355 |
| Native Interest | .03 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver | 30⅝d. |
| Bank rate of discount | 5% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. | % |
| 4 m-s. | % |
| 6 m-s. | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex., Paris on London.....Fr. | 28.32 |
| Ex., N.Y. on London T.T..... | 47 1/16 |
| Consols .....£ | — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| London .....T.T. | 2-10⅝ |
| London .....Demand | 2-10 11/16 |
| India .....T.T. | 215 |
| Paris .....T.T. | 403½ |
| Paris .....Demand | 404 |
| New York .....T.T. | 68½ |
| New York .....Demand | 68⅝ |
| Hongkong .....T.T. | 72⅝ |
| Japan .....T.T. | 73⅛ |
| Batavia .....T.T. | 162¼ |

**Banks Buying Rates**

| | |
|---|---|
| London .....4 m-s. Cdts. | 2-11 11/16 |
| London .....4 m-s. Docy. | 2-11 13/16 |
| London .....6 m-s. Cdts. | 3- |
| London .....6 m-s. Docy. | 3- 0⅛ |
| Paris .....4 m-s. | 424½ |
| New York .....4 m-s. | 69⅞ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL**

| | |
|---|---|
| £1—Hk. Tls. | 6.40 |
| Hk. Tls. 1—Francs. | 4.41 |
| " " 1—Marks. | 3.62 |
| Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls. | 1.35 |
| Hk. Tls. 1—Yen. | 1.48 |
| " " 1—Rupees. | 2.34 |
| " " 1—Roubles. | 2.29 |
| " " 1—Mex. $. | 1.50 |

## Chinese Exchange Rates

**Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)**

Mexican Dollars, 72.45
Chinese Dollars, 72.40
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 79⅝
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 117
On Nanchang, Demand, 72⅝
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

April 20, 1916.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 20, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Weeks 7% Debs. Tls. 100.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.60
Cosolidated Tls. 4.45
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.50
Semambu Tls. 2.20
Almas Tls. 16.50
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.25

**Direct Business Reported**

Hall and Holtz Ex. div. $15
A. F. Lands $102
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.27½
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00
Tebongs Tls. 30.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 20, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**

Consolidated Tls. 4.42½ April
Batu Anams Tls. 2.00 cash
Shanghai Malays Tls. 7.25 cash

**Direct**

New Eng. Works Tls. 9.75 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.42½ cash
Chengs Tls. 4.25 cash
S'hai Lands 6% Debs. Tls. 100.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 30.00 May

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## CHEMOR UNITED RUBBER HAS PROSPEROUS YEAR

**Final Dividend of 15 p.c. Recommended, Making 20 p.c. For the Year**

The directors of the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., have issued the following report for the year ended December 31, 1915:—

Acreage.—The area of the Estates at December 31, 1915 was as follows:

| | Planted with Hevea. acres | Building sites Swamps, Reserve lands a. r. p. | Total a. r. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemor.. | 531 | 310. 3. 19 | 841. 3. 19 |
| Batu Dua. | 294 | 555. 2. 35 | 849. 2. 35 |
| | 825 | 866. 2. 14 | 1,691. 2. 14 |

As per circular to shareholders of 12th October, 1915, two outlying sections of the Estates were sold during the year, viz.:

| | Planted acres | Reserve a. r. p. | Total a. r. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tyrone.. | 103 | 22. 0. 04 | 125. 0. 04 |
| Kinding.. | 175 | 469. 0. 13 | 644. 0. 13 |

An equivalent area will be planted during 1916 on the main sections of the property. An area of 4a. 3r. 15p. was acquired from the Government for the purposes of a Road Reserve. A Malay holding on Batu Dua of 3r. 09p. was purchased. On Chemor section 8 acres were planted. The Government has not yet returned the acreage of the area in the course of being surrendered, so that the area, about 320 acres, referred to in last year's report, has not yet been deducted from the Reserve Land. Application has been made to Government for acres 5.0.5 which will be planted up as soon as acquired.

**Estimated Crop 220,000 lbs.**

Rubber Harvest.—The crop of rubber harvested for the year amounted to 185,983-lbs. against an estimate (after allowing for Tyrone sale) of 171,000-lbs.

| Number of trees in tapping on | Chemor. | Batu Dua. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1915 | 1915 |
| January 1 | 42,863 | 14,259 |
| December 31 | 46,553 | 16,500 |
| Acreage in tapping on January 1 | 369 | 118 |
| Acreage in tapping on December 31 | 430 | *141 |
| Average yield per tree per annum (lbs.) | 3.18 | 2.86 |
| Average yield per acre per annum (lbs.) | 347 | 367 |
| Average cost of tapping only (cents) | 14.77 | 15.59 |

(*Reduced by sale of Tyrone 46 acres tapping, 69 brought in on Batu Dua.)

Estimate for 1916.—The crop of rubber estimated for 1916 is 220,000-lbs., viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemor | 170,000 |
| Batu Dua | 50,000 |

Cost of Production.—The cost of production free on board at port of shipment, including proportion of depreciation, amounted to 1-0.54 as compared with a corresponding cost in the preceding year of 1-1.64. After adding Directors,' Trustees' and Auditors' Fees, all Shanghai and Hongkong expenses, freight, landing and all sale charges, the all-in cost amounted to 1-2.75 against a cost of 1-3.87 in 1914.

Sale of Rubber.—The total quantity of rubber sold during the year was 182,558-lbs. which realized an average gross price of 2-3.47 against 1-11,32 in 1914.

Weeding.—The comparative weeding costs per acre per month are as follows:

| | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|
| Chemor | $1.06 | 0.74 |
| Batu Dua | 2.18 | 1.05 |

Both Estates are in a clean condition.

Labour.—The supply of Tamil labor on Chemor has not been satisfactory owing to indifferent health. On Batu Dua the labour conditions have improved and the Estate has sufficient coolies. The comparative labour force is as under.

| | Chemor 1915 | Batu Dua 1915 |
|---|---|---|
| Japanese | 8 | — |
| Tamils | 212 | 134 |
| Chinese | 1 | — |
| Malays | 41 | 20 |
| Contractors | — | 40 |
| | 262 | 194 |

Forward Sales at 3-4½

Rainfall.—The rainfall was as follows:

| | 1915 Days | Inches |
|---|---|---|
| Chemor | 153 | 106.34 |
| Batu Dua | 165 | 109.81 |

Pests and Diseases.—Both.—Estates are particularly free from pest or disease.

Thinning Out.—Thinning out is being continued under the special supervision of the Visiting Agents.

Factory and Manufacture.—The whole of the No. 1 latex has been manufactured by hand rollers in the form of smoked sheet. The inferior grades are treated by neighbouring estates. The new factory buildings have given satisfaction, and there is a marked improvement in the quality of the No. 1 sheet.

Forward Sale of Rubber.—The following contracts have been entered into:—

3 tons a months January-June, 1916 at 3-2 per lb. F.O.B. Penang.

3 tons a month July-December, 1916 at 3-4½ per lb. F.O.B. Penang.

**Accounts and Finance**

Working Account.—The working account shows a profit of Tls. 101,112.79.

Profit and Loss Account.—

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| The nett profit for the year amounts to | 91,635.66 |
| To which must be added the balance for 1914 | 28,504.58 |
| | 120,140.24 |
| Deducting from this the interim dividend paid on July 31, 1915 | 17,005.50 |
| There remains available | 103,134.74 |

**Appropriation of Profit**

Your Directors recommend that this balance should be dealt with as follows:—

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| To the payment of a final dividend of 13⅓ candareens per share, equal to 15 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year | 54,000.00 |
| Write off Buildings and Furniture | 44,171.81 |
| Write off Plant and Machinery | 2,686.83 |
| Commission to Administrative Staff (as per agreements) | 1,760.60 |
| | 102,619.24 |
| Leaving to be carried for ward | 515.50 |
| | 103,134.74 |

Debenture Issue.—All Debentures having been converted into ordinary shares, the Capital of the Company now stands at Tls. 360,000 divided into 400,000 shares of 90 candareens each. The Title Deeds have been sent to the Straits for the purpose of releasing the mortage.

Depreciation.—10 per cent. has been written off the original cost of Buildings, Furniture, Plant and Machinery, and further writing off is recommended as above.

Apportionment of General Estate Expenditure.—This has been apportioned on the recommendation of your Agents as follows:

Chemor ... 76 per cent. to Revenue
Batu Dua.. 47 per cent. to Revenue

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**British-America Assurance Co.**
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
**FRAZAR & Co.**

## Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, April 14.—Messrs. Moxon & Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The volume of business passing in our market has been well maintained, but prices generally are on a lower level than last week, owing partly to profit-taking and partly to the political upheaval in China, the causes of which are well up to the usual standard of bewilderment.

In the North also the market appears to be at a standstill for the same reason, and he would be a bold man who would be prepared to say when chaos will once more resolve itself into order.

Rubber is quoted 3-3 per lb. in London, market steady after weakness.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks, following on the higher rates of exchange ruling, have continued their downward course, and today business has been quoted at $740 closing with sellers at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are weaker at $995, and Cantons continue in demand at $425. North Chinas at Tls. 180 and Yangtszes at $285 buyers ex div. are unaltered from last week.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been the medium of small business at $167, and Hongkong Fires could be placed at $393.

Shipping.—Douglases have gone steadily up during the week from $133 to $137 for cash, with practically no business resulting, shares being firmly held. Preferred Indos round about $51 have been a steady market, and Deferred Indos have fallen away to a selling rate of $126½. Star Ferries have sellers at $41 with buyers to a small extent at slightly under this rate. Steamboats have come to business at $23, and Waterboats are wanted at $15½.

Refineries—China Sugars after business at $125 are offering at the rate, the Luzons have fallen away to a selling rate of $35.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are weaker with a small business done with Shanghai at Tls. 34. Raubs have come to business at $3, and Urals are offering at 35s. 0d. Tronohs have advanced to 40s. 0d. in London, and Shells have been done at 98s. 0d. with further sellers at the rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have continued their rise, the quotation today being $80 cash buyers. Hongkong Docks in the beginning of the week had a sharp advance until $135 was done for June. The market has since weakened slightly, and today shares are offering at $127 for cash. Shanghai Docks opened at Tls. 80 and sharply advanced to Tls. 85, the market since relapsing to Tls. 82 for cash. Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineerings at Tls. 10½ are without feature.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates at $99 could probably be placed. Hongkong Lands at $108 are wanted, as are also Hongkong Hotels at $118. Humphreys Estates are firmer with buyers offering $6.90. West Points have come business at $88½ and Kowloon Lands are in request at $38.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos at Tls. 140 are unchanged from last week. Shanghai Cottons have been the medium of a small business at Tls. 89 with further buyers at the rate. Kung Yiks have come to business at Tls. 18, closing with further buyers. Yangtszepoos at Tls. 6¼ are quiet.

Electric Companies—Hongkong Electrics could be placed at $46 and Hongkong Trams have been dealt in to a fair extent at $6.20, closing with buyers at the rate. China Lights are wanted at $4½ possibly $4.60 would be paid.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 8th April, 1916 is as follows:—

| | Receipts for week. | Aggregate Receipts for 14 weeks. |
|---|---|---|
| This year | $13,053 | $174,704 |
| Last year | 10,123 | 151,749 |
| Increase | 2,935 | 22,955 |
| Decrease | — | — |

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are quiet at $10.10. China Providents have come to business at $9.30. Watsons are wanted at $7.10, and Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (New) at 85 cents. Dairy Farms have changed hands at $34½ with further buyers at the rate and Ropes are offering at $37 ex dividend. Cements have buyers at $10 with sellers holding for slightly higher rates.

Company Reports.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

1914 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of $30 per share and the bonus of 20% to Contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of $2,470,676.89 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| A final dividend to shareholders of $20 per share on 12,400 shares | $248,000.00 |
| A Bonus dividend to shareholders of $10 per share on 12,400 shares | 124,000.00 |
| An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of £50,000 at Exchange 1-11 1/16 | 520,325.21 |
| To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense a-c to close the account for the year 1914 | 1,558,351.68 |
| | $2,470,676.89 |

1915 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the December, 31, was $5,731,589.01 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of $30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing $372,000.00, and that a bonus of 20% be paid to contributers, absorbing about $250,000.00, and that the remainder be carried forward."

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2-⅝ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71⅝.

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, April 20.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot, 3s. 1⅝d., Paid.
July to December delivery, 3s. 2¼d., Paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.
Bar Silver Spot, 31 1/16d.
Last quotation, London, April 19:
Spot, 3s. 1⅝d., Paid.
July to December delivery, 3s. 2¼d., Paid.
Tendency of market, quiet after steady.

## LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

We have to record another very dull week on the Exchange. Transactions have been few and the turnover small. Rubbers have shown a general decline owing to lack of enquiry. Cottons are very quiet with a weak tendency. We look for no improvement until the political outlook has improved. 6% and 7% Debentures are offered at par.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

*Reuter's Service*

London, April 20.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 29 per cent.

**The Cathay Trust, Ltd.**
Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

**Yesterday's Prices**

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. & S. B. | $715 B. |
| Chartered | £52 |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250. |
| Cathay, ordy. | 2 B. |
| Cathay, pref. | 6.80. |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $425 B. |
| North China | 175. |
| Union of Canton | $945 x d. |
| Yangtsze | $285 |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $167. |
| Hongkong Fire | $393 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref. | Tls. 124. |
| Indo-China Def. | |
| "Shell" | 98s. 6d. S. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 17½ S. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 50 B. |
| Kochien | Tls. 20 S. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 12½ |
| Oriental Cons. | 27s. 6d |
| Philippine | Tls. 2.85. |
| Raub | Tls. 3 Sa. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | $125 S. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 82. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 9¾ B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 85 S. |
| Hongkong Wharf | $78 Sa. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land. | Tls. 102 Sa. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 N. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 102 S. |
| Wei-hai-wei Land | Tls. 3 |
| Central Stores | $8½ B. |
| China Realty (ord.). | Tls. 80 B. |
| China Realty (pref.). | Tls. 52 B. |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 140. |
| E-wo Pref. | Tls. 112½. |
| International | Tls. 75½. |
| International Pref. | Tls. 76 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 70 S. |
| Soy Chee | Tls. 38¾. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 86 B. |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 14 |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 5.65. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. | Tls. 106. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Anglo-German Br'y | $95 N. |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 N. |
| China Flour Mill | Tls. 6 S. |
| China Sugar | $115 S. |
| Green Island | $9.80 S. |
| Langkats | Tls. 31 B. |
| Major Bros | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 135 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall & Holtz | $15 Sa. |
| Llewellyn | $60. |
| Lane, Crawford | $100 |
| Moutrie | $38. |
| Watson | $7.10 B. |
| Weeks | $19. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 16½ B. |
| Amherst | Tls. 2.10 |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 12½ B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 6.60 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 46 S. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 1.95 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 6¼ B. |
| Bute | Tls. 2 B. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 2¼ B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 17. |
| Cheng | Tls. 4.80. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 4.45 B. |
| Dominion | Tls. 17 B. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 11. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 24¾. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 12. |
| Kapala | Tls. 1.20 B. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 29 B. |
| Karan | Tls. 18½ |
| Kota Bahroee | Tls. 13½ B. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 20 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 18 B. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 12 B. |
| Permata | Tls. 7¼. |
| Repah | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Samagaga | Tls. 1.20 B. |
| Seekee | Tls. 10 B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 2.20 B. |
| Senawang | Tls. 22½ B. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1.40. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7¼ B. |
| S'hai Malay-Pref. | Tls. 15. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 2.27½ S. |
| Sungala | Tls. 3. |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 14 B. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 8¼. |
| S'hai Kelantan | Tls. 1¼ |
| Talping | Tls. 3 x d. B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 13¾. |
| Tebong | Tls. 28 x d. B. |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2.60. |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 7 Sa. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | Tls. 100. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 18. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 N. |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 94 S. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 30 S. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30 |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 96 S. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 288¾. |

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Yunkee Road**
Telephone No. 398

## Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held at Singapore on the 19th inst:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$172 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 3⅛d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$176 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 4d. in London.

Market affected by weaker London quotation.

## TELLS HOW THE IRISH FOUGHT IN SERVIA

**Regiments Rushed From Gallipoli Peninsula To Cold, Damp Mountains**

**SHELLED BY GERMAN GUNS**

**Twelve Men Held Outpost With Heavy Fighting On Each Side of Them**

New York, March 20.—An officer of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, whose regiment fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula and then was sent to Salonica and on to Servia, relates some of his experiences in the latter country in a letter to a friend in New York. Writing under date of Jan. 20 he says in part:

"We were rushed from Suvla Bay to Salonica, and were encamped about four miles outside the city. The natives watched us with scarcely veiled hostility as we marched through. We were very obviously war-worn troops, some still wore their sun helmets. While we were here we received large drafts of fresh troops from home and once more assumed the proportions of a battalion, (between 900 and 1,000.) From the third day of our landing until the day we set out for Servia it rained practically every day, rain that was new to homegrown Irishmen.

"When finally we started we had an uneventful and painfully slow journey to the Greek-Servian frontier, where we detrained at Gievgeli about midnight. Setting out, we crossed the Vardar by a fine suspension bridge, over which were placed Servian sentinels. This was our first glimpse of our splendid allies whom we had come to help, alas, too late and too few.

"That night march will remain in the memory of all who took part in it; every four or five hundred yards we struck a stream flowing across the prehistoric road, these varied in width from fifteen yards to fifty, in depth from one foot to three feet. We marched about ten miles and then, wet to the waist, dopped down and slept as we were. The transport did not turn up that night, so the one regular meal of the day was breakfast. Next morning we did another fifteen miles and then halted for the day. In the evening the transport blew in and a hot cup of tea was very welcome.

"Next day, a few miles further on, we took over from the French, the line, Hassanli, Gokcele-Bala-Causli, guarding, what later on was our line of retreat, the Doiran road. When we had been here about a fortnight, we were relieved by the Enniskillings. Following a long march, we took up a new line southeast of Tatarli, where a small party of Servians, who knew the country well were attached to us as guides. One of them, who said he was an Austrian by birth, spoke English quite well.

"This line was a bit more exciting, as our patrols were in touch with the Bulgars a few times and from a hill close to us you could watch the French and British guns bombarding the Bulgar positions. We were here about a fortnight and then once more were relieved this time by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. We then had a painful march to just north of Kajoli, going from 1,500 to 3,500 feet, where we took over from the French part of the line Kosturino, (Bulgaria) Kajoli.

"This hill (we called it 'Dolly-mount') was a bare, bleak, rock ridge. The French had made a line of stone sangars behind which there was just room to squat. There had been fierce fighting here, and this hill had been taken and retaken several times before victory finally rested with the French. On and around this thrice bloody eminence were dead French and Bulgars. Little wooden crosses marked the shallow graves of some of France's best, for the French troops here were all picked men, the famous Foreign Legion and the Zouaves, grand fellows every one. Their debonair spirit, good looks, and reckless courage commanded our admiration and respect.

"We were up here nine days. The first four a big gun, down on our left on the Strumnitza road completely enfilading us, used to smash high explosives all along our line, and another gun on our left used to add its little death chance. Then came the snow and we all longed for the shells again. My poor pencil is completely inadequate to describe the suffering that followed. Four days and four long, long nights with ever wet feet, scanty food and scanty clothes. (A lot of clothes had been thrown away because of vermin.) Nobody was allowed to sleep as it was feared men would freeze. One had to keep. There was a continuous procession of broken, frozen men, struggling down the steep glacier-like paths to the hastily formed hospital in the village below. Stretchers were continually busy with the worst cases of frost bite and exposure. In the first two days there were over sixty cases of frost bite which necessitated amputation of either toes or fingers in our brigade alone.

"Then we came down a few hundred feet into roserve, and the Connaughts took our place. On the evening of the day we came down a message came through from brigade-headquaters that the ——th Dubs must supply three officers and 110 men to relieve the cyclist company down on the extreme left of the British position, where we joined the French line, (Kosturino.) The—— Company was detailed for the work, and so myself and two other officers, with the 110 volunteers, moved out that night and relieved the cyclists.

"That night I was out in the snow in an advanced trench with fifty men. The next night I took out a patrol of twelve men to the far end of Kosturino, a deserted Bulgar village, and spent the night in a hut. We were undisturbed. Next night I again took out a patrol and spent the night in the same hut. I had four sentries posted at different places on the edge of the village. In the early hours of morning there were about thirty shots fired, one sentry getting his ear grazed.

"The Germans reinforced the Bulgars with several batteries of heavy guns and an indefinite number of mountain guns. The latter are carried about in parts on mules and so can get into practically any position. All along our line we were shelled heavily, the enemy using mostly high explosive, which when striking the rocky hillsides spreads splinters over a wide area.

"One time I was watching them shelling 'Dollymount.' Each shot fired has two reports, one when it leaves the gun, one when the shell bursts. Well, the salvos of shells overlapped, that is to say, twelve shots or so would be fired, and before the last shell had exploded you would hear the report of some of the next salvos leaving the guns. These were all aimed at practically the same spot, and, watching, it seemed incredible that anything could live under such a hail.

"Previous to this the officers had been informed of the number of guns and size of the forces against us, and received orders as to our retirement. I'll never forget that last night in Kosturino. I was out there with twelve men, the most advanced British post, one mile from my own lines. Three times during the night there were big attacks on the British on my immediate right, which the Connaughts gallantly repulsed. The attack on Hill 615, which the French held, was almost continuous on my left. The night was pitch dark and then a dense fog appeared.

"I was right between two big attacks. There was always the big chance of being cut off; the darkness and the fog were alive with unseen movement, but I could not run in for any reason, and so we stayed until just before dawn a patrol approached. We exchanged shots for about an hour, and then withdrew, as dawn made our position untenable. We had two poor fellows killed here, shot through the head and one hit on the hand.

"All that morning there was a feeling of unrest in the air. One could 'feel' the enemy preparing the coming attack. About midday their artillery started to 'paste' our line, and then we began to realize from the volume of artillery fire what we were up against. They hammered away for three solid hours; then the infantry attack commenced, and the guns switched on to our reserves. Their (the enemy) losses were terrible. After a few hours our extreme right, the Irish Fusiliers, began the retirement. The Hants followed, then came the Connaughts but some of them (great heroes) would not retire and fought until they were killed. Then the Munsters, next ourselves. I and Second Lieutenant. H. were the last men alive on our hill.

"Under cover of night we took up a position on Craig Senioul. The Bulgars brought up their guns in the night in wonderful style; they shelled us all next day and then attacked. We beat them off, and then retired throught the Dedeli Pass. Our artillery had great results. A few days later we entrained at Doiran and came down to Salonica, and we have been since then fortifying Salonica, and it is now impregnable. Of course in the retirement we had a good many privations, but one gets accustomed to that sore of thing."

In forwarding this letter to The Times the writer's New York friend says:

"This letter gives about the best description I have ever seen anywhere of this heroic retreat of a handful of men fighting against odds of ten to one. The writer was a young law student and belongs to a well-known Irish family. He enlisted as a private in the original 'Pals' battalion' of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, made up of young university men, lawyers, engineers and young professional men from the very best families in and about Dublin. They were at Suvla Bay and they suffered so terribly that when the battalion was withdrawn from Suvla Bay, their number had been reduced to about 300.

"My friend, however, has had the wonderful luck to be able to keep alive and has been promoted step by step, until now he is a company commander, although only in his twenty-second year. This is an example of what thousands of the best young Irishmen have done in this great war.

"Incidentally, I would like to draw to your attention the fact that various battalions of the regiments mentioned in this letter have been and are now fighting at all fronts. They were at Mons, they were at Gallipoli, they were in Servia, are now at Salonica and also Mesopotamia. It is true that there are many hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who refuse to leave Ireland to fight Ireland's battles and for them there are no words in English or any other language tit to describe them.

"It is a pity to think that, in spite of the magnificent and heroic sacrifices made by the great Irish regiments, a slur has been cast on Ireland by the behavior of the 'stay-at-homes.' Any one who knows Ireland, however, knows the real reason at the back of this ignorant attitude of the Irish agricultural classes. Their reckoning will come when the thousands of Irishmen who are now on the firing line return to their native towns and villages. It will go hard then with any of the 'stay-at-homes' who dares to open his mouth to express pro-German sympathies."

## LONDON TEA MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, April 20.—Following are today's tea quotations:—

Indian Tea ..... 11d.
Ceylon Tea ..... 11½d.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, April 20.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot .... 7.82d.
May-June ..... 7.60d.
October-November . 7.44d.

## BAR SILVER

*Reuter's Service*

London, April 20.—Bar Silver, spot, is quoted at 31 1/16d.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital .....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Feot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Peking |
| Bangkok | Ilollo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cebu | Kuala-Lumpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taiping |
| Haiphong | Medan | (F.M.S.) |
| Hankow | New York | Tientsin |
| | | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mongtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Pondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papeete | |
| Hankeou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

*Head Office: HONGKONG.*
*Court of Directors:*
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

*Chief Manager:*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .....45,000,000
Reserve Fund .....22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ....3,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

*Head Office:* Petrograd.
*Paris Office:* 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London Office:* 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailan | Peking |
| Calcutta | Hankow | Shanghai |
| Changchun (Kwan-chendze) | Harbin | Tientsin |
| | Hongkong | Tsingtau |
| | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Nicolayowsk | Yokohama |
| Dalny (Dairen) o-A | | |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

*Branches and Agents All over the World.*

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1-A, Kiukiang Road.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

*Head Office:* Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

*London Bankers:*
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antunghsin | London | Port Arthur |
| Bombay | Liaoyang | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Sydney |
| Changchun | Lyons | Sinanfu |
| Dalny | Mukden | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Tokio |
| Hongkong | New York | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Peking | |

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

*Bankers:*
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7, Nanking Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tandjong Balei |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djember | Penang | Tegal |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tjilatap |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | Singapore | |
| Medan | Soerabaia | |

*London Bankers:*—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3892-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities .....$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | Manila | Seattle |
| Bangkok | Malta | Somarang |
| Batavia | Melbourne | Singapore |
| Benkolen | Milan | Soerabaya |
| Bombay | Moscow | Sydney |
| Calcutta | New York | Tokio |
| Cheribon | Osaka | Vladivostock |
| Hongkong | Padang | Wellington |
| Honolulu | Paris | Yokohama |
| London | Rangoon | |
| Macassar | San Francisco | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yuhsu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 16, 1916.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .....$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office:* SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## *Committee Against Taking Up Suffrage Or Prohibition Now*

Washington, D. C., March 28.—By a vote of ten to nine today the house judiciary committee voted to postpone indefinitely the consideration of all suffrage and prohibition proposals which are before it.

## *Von der Golz To Reveal German Plots In U. S.*

Washington, D. C. March 30.—Horst von der Golz, a military prisoner, is to be brought from England to testify in the investigation into the alleged plots against American neutrality. It is said here that he will claim that a well-organized conspiracy was under way to send a military expedition to invade Canada, blow up bridges and destroy public buildings wherever possible.

Von der Golz is said to have been on "the inside of all of these plottings," and his testimony is believed to be the most sensational and important the government has succeeded in obtaining.

The Welland canal, connecting Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, was one of the objective points of the expedition, it is claimed, and arrangements were made to blow up the canal in different places, and, if possible, to destroy the locks.

The men back of this part of the alleged conspiracy are said to have been "haters of the English, but not Germans."

The failure of a lawyer in Buffalo, engaged to organize a "firing squad," is said to have frustrated the plans of the plotters, and forced a number of them to flee.

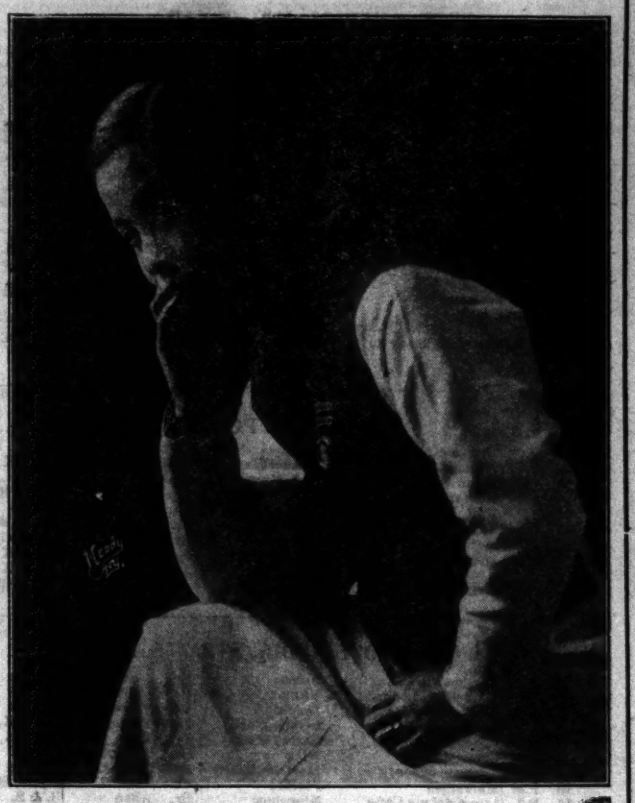
## BIG GUNS FOR FRISCO

San Francisco, April 14.—According to the plan of the United States War Department, the government is going to place 16-inch and 12-inch guns at the mouth of the Golden Gate for the defence of San Francisco. The former will have a range of 30,000 yards and the latter 25,000 yards.

## AMUSEMENTS

## Victoria Theatre

"Something Absolutely New"



## Miss Chee Toy

Chinese Prima Donna

The only Chinese Singer in the World who sings Popular American Songs.

Come and hear her tonight

## THE Apollo THEATRE

*Programme*
*For April 22nd and 23rd,*

"THE IMPOSTOR"
*Pathe's Film d'Art IN THREE PARTS, A fine production of human interest, showing some clever acting and excellent photography.*

*PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE*
*Depicting latest events of interest.*

*"DEMON OF THE RAILS"*
*Hazards of Helen Series.*

*"WIFFLES AND HIS FAIR RELATIVES"*
*A film with M. Prince in one of his inimitable comedy characters.*

*"HE LOVED THE LADIES"*
*Keystone Comedy.*

CHARLES CHAPLIN
*The celebrated comedian in another farce comedy entitled:*
*"THE MASQUERADER"*

## VICTORIA THEATRE

COMMENCING SATURDAY, APRIL 22nd
WILL APPEAR NIGHTLY
MISS CHEE TOY
Chinese Prima Donna
*The only Chinese Singer in the World who sings popular American Songs*

Showing For Three Nights Only
"THE STATE SECRET"
*A Wonderful Military Drama In Four Parts*

*NEW GRAPHIC*
*and*
*NEW KEYSTONE COMEDIES*

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

New Programme
*For 22nd, 23rd and 24th April*

New Selection of Pictures including
Four Episodes of the
Hazards of Helen Series
"HELEN'S SACRIFICE"
BROKEN TRAIN
WILD ENGINE
DEED OF DARING

New War Graphic
*and*
New Keystone Comedies

## LYCEUM THEATRE

The New Bandman Opera & Comedy Co.
For a short season

TO-NIGHT, April 22nd
For the first time in Shanghai
( The Great Shaftesbury Theatre Success )
*"THE CINEMA STAR"*

Monday and Tuesday, April 24th and 25th
For the first time in Shanghai
( Cyril Maude's Great Triumph )
*"GRUMPY"*

Wednesday, April 26th
*"THE CINEMA STAR"*

Thursday and Friday, April 27th and 28th
For the first time in Shanghai
( The Great Daly's Theatre Success )
*"BETTY"*

Saturday, April 29th
For the first time in Shanghai
( The Rollicking Fun Creating Revue )
*"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"*

Prices ..... $3, $2 & $1.

All Bookings now open at S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Commencing 9.15 p.m. sharp

## TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

*Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads*

PROGRAMME
*For Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 21st, 22nd and 23rd April, 1916*

A HIGHLY INTERESTING MELODRAMA
*In Three Parts*
"THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER"
*Also Chaplin and Keystone Comedies.*

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

| Date. | Time | Destination. | Ship's Name | Flag | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FOR AMERICA AND CANADA** | | | | | | |
| Apr. 22 | A.M. | Vancouver | Empress of Asia | Br. | Robinson | C. P. O. S. |
| " 22 | .. | New York | Netherby Hall | Br. | Jinks | S. Tomes |
| " 23 | 5.00* | Seattle | Awa Maru | Jap. | Horri | N. Y. K. |
| " 24 | P.M. | Frisco, Japan, Honolulu | China | Am | Frazier | C.M.S.S. Co |
| " 25 | P. M. | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | Hailey | C. P. O. S. |
| May 1 | 0.00* | Seattle | Shidzuoka Maru | Jap. | Tozawa | N. Y. K. |
| " 6 | .. | San Francisco etc. | Seattle Dollar | Br. | Abernethy | Dollar Co. |
| " 6 | .. | San Francisco | Yucatan | Br. | Paulson | J. M. & Co. |
| " 9 | P.M. | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | Smith | A. T. Co. |
| " 11 | .. | Seattle | Canada Maru | Jap. | Hori | A. T. Co. |
| " 20 | P.M. | Vancouver | Empress of Russia | Br. | Davison | C. P. O. S. |
| " 20 | .. | San Francisco | Floridian | Br. | | Bodwell |
| " 21 | noon | Seattle | Aki Maru | Jap. | Noma | N Y K |
| " 21 | noon | Seattle | Kamakura Maru | Jap. | Higo | N. Y. K. |
| June 3 | P.M. | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | Filmer | A T Co |
| " 4 | noon | Seattle | Tamba Maru | Jap. | Nagasuye | N Y K |
| " 9 | P.M. | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | Rorecraft | C P O S |
| " 13 | noon | Seattle | Yokohama M. | Jap. | Shinobe | N Y K |
| " 16 | P.M. | Frisco, Japan, Honolulu | China | Am. | Frazier | C.M.S.S. Co |
| Sept. 1 | P.M. | San Francisco etc. | China | Am. | Frazier | C.M.S.S. Co |
| **FOR JAPAN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Apr 22 | A.M. | Nagasaki, Kobe | Empress of Asia | Br. | Robinson | C. P. O. S. |
| " 22 | 1.30 | Nagasaki Moji | Hakusan Maru | Jap. | Kawai | N. Y. K. |
| " 23 | A.M. | Japan Ports | Awa Maru | Jap. | Inatsu | N. Y. K. |
| " 25 | 5 00* | Nagasaki, Moji | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | Akamatsu | N. Y. K. |
| " 27 | 6.30* | Moji, Kobe | Kasuga Maru | Jap. | Yegin | N Y K |
| " 27 | noon | Kobe, Yokohama | Porthos | Fr. | Laurial | Cie M M |
| " 28 | P.M. | Moji, Kobe | Monteagle | Br. | Hailey | C. P. O. S. |
| May 2 | 10 30* | Moji, Kobe etc. | Yamashiro M. | Jap. | Sudzuki | N. Y. K. |
| " 7 | A.M. | Kobe, Yokohama | Kamo Maru | Jap. | Shimidzu | N. Y. K. |
| " 9 | P.M | Nagasaki, Kobe | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | Smith | A. T. Co. |
| **FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.** | | | | | | |
| Apr 26 | D.L. | London via Cape | Nelcus | Br. | Maclean | B. & S. |
| May 1 | 9.30* | Marseilles, London | Namur | Br. | Collyer | P. & O. |
| " 1 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Teneer | Br. | Yarwood | B. & S. |
| " 3 | 10.30* | London via Cape | Hirano Maru | Jap. | Fraser | N. Y. K. |
| " 4 | A.M. | London via Cape | Katori Maru | Jap. | Kon | N. Y. K. |
| " 4 | D.L. | Liverpool | Ajax | Br. | McHutchon | B. & S. |
| " 8 | .. | Genoa, London | Merionethshire | Br. | Williams | J. M. & Co |
| " 10 | P.M. | Marseilles | Porthos | Fr. | Laurial | Cie M M |
| " 11 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Ningchow | Br. | Allen | B. & S. |
| " 14 | 7.00* | London via Cape | Kaga Maru | Jap. | Sawada | N.Y.K. |
| " 15 | 9.30* | Marseilles, London | Nankin | Br. | Manley | P. & O. |
| " 16 | P.M. | London via Ports | Glenlyon | Br. | McGregor | Glen Line |
| " 24 | P.M. | Marseilles etc., | Cordillere | Fr. | Magen | Cie M. M. |
| " 28 | A.M. | London via Cape | Kamo Maru | Jap. | Shimidzu | N. Y. K. |
| " 28 | .. | London | City of Lincoln | Br. | Jenkens | S. Tomes |
| " 29 | 9 30* | Marseilles, London | Novara | Br. | Heslington | P. & O. |
| June 7 | P.M | Marseilles etc., | Andre Lebon | Fr. | Vallat | Cie M M |
| " 12 | A.M. | Marseilles, London | Malta | Br. | Talbot | P. & O. |
| " 21 | P.M. | Marseilles etc., | Atlantique | Fr. | Charbonnel | Cie. M. M. |
| **FOR SOUTHERN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Apr 21 | P.M. | Hongkong | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | Smith | A T. Co |
| " 22 | P.M. | Ningpo | Kiangtsze | Chi. | Glen | C.M.SN.Co. |
| " 23 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Chenan | Br. | Tuebben | B. & S. |
| " 23 | A.M. | Hongkong | Kwangtah | Chi. | Stewart | C.M.S.N.Co |
| " 24 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | Stott | B. & S. |
| " 25 | D.L. | Amoy Swatow | Tamsui | Br. | Cowan | B. & S. |
| " 25 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Anhui | Br. | Body | B. & S. |
| " 27 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Sinkiang | Br. | Williams | B. & S. |
| May 4 | .. | Hongkong | Kamakura Maru | Jap. | Higo | N. Y. K. |
| **FOR NORTHERN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Apr 22 | noon | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Kingsing | Br. | Meyrick | B. & S. |
| " 22 | 10.00* | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Shengking | Br. | Meintosh | B. & S. |
| " 23 | D.L. | Chinwangtao | Patriot | Br. | Butland | K.M.A. |
| " 23 | noon | Taingtao | Risai Maru | Jap. | Imazato | S. M. R. |
| " 25 | 7.00* | Dairy | Asaki Maru | Jap. | Otoh | M. R. |
| " 25 | 8 00 | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. | N'combe | B. & S. |
| " 29 | 0.00* | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Ningchow | Br. | Bennett | B. & S. |
| **FOR RIVER PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Apr 21 | M.N | Hankow, etc. | Fengyang Maru | Jap. | Takano | N. K. K. |
| " 21 | M.N. | do | Nganking | Br. | Wavell | B. & S. |
| " 22 | M.N | do | Ningshao | Chi. | Murray | N S N Co |
| " 23 | M.N | do | Kiangfoo | Chi. | Malcolm | C.M.S.N.Co |
| " 24 | M.N | do | Luenho | Br. | Jackson | J. M. & Co. |
| " 24 | M.N | do | Kianghsin | Chi. | Milligan | C.M.SN.Co. |
| " 24 | M.N | do | Yohyang Maru | Jap. | Kurikawa | N. K. K. |
| " 25 | M.N | do | Tachi Maru | Jap. | Matsumoto | N. K. K. |
| " 25 | M.N | do | Wuchang | Br. | Pickard | B. & S. |
| " 25 | M.N | do | Suiwo | Br. | Sellar | J. M. & Co. |
| " 26 | M.N | do | Tatung | Br. | Owen | B. & S. |
| " 26 | M.N. | do | Kiangyung | Chi. | Mellwain | C.M.SN.Co |
| " 26 | M.N. | do | Wuchang Maru | Jap. | Hosokawa | N. K. K. |
| " 27 | M.N. | do | Siangyang M. | Jap. | Scott | N. K. K. |
| " 28 | M.N. | do | Tatoo Maru | Jap. | Ikeda | N. Y. K. |
| " 28 | M.N. | do | Luenyi | Br. | Frazier | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Captain | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr 21 | N'gpo | Hsin Peking | 1274 | Br | Stott | B. & S. | C.N.C.W. |
| Apr 21 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi | Edgren | Ningshao | N.S.C.W. |
| Apr 21 | Hongkong | Chenan | 2200 | Br. | Tuebben | B. & S. | |
| Apr 21 | Chefoo | Ningpo | 1226 | Br. | Bulleh | B. & S. | |
| Apr 21 | Swatow | Hongchow | 999 | Br | Meehan | B. & S | |
| Apr 21 | Swatow | Chihli | 1431 | Br. | Lloyd | B. & S. | |
| Apr 21 | Japan | Netherby Hall | | Br. | Jinks | S. Tomes | |
| Apr 21 | Japan | Yodo Maru | 1350 | Jap. | Hashimoto | F. & Co. | |
| Apr 21 | Japan | Chokyu Maru | | Jap. | | | |
| Apr 21 | Amoy | Pakhoi | 1227 | Br. | Tucker | B. & S. | |
| Apr 21 | Hongkong | Kiukiang | 1228 | Br. | Watt | B. & S. | |
| Apr 21 | Hankow | Fo ang | 1893 | Br. | Carnaghan | B & S | |
| Apr 2 | Hankow | Yohyang Maru | 1917 | Jap. | Takeshita | N K K | |
| Apr 2 | Hankow | Ningshao | 1920 | Chi. | Murray | N. S. N. Co. | N.S.C.W. |
| Apr 2 | Hongkong | Awa Maru | 3696 | Jap. | Hori | N. Y. K. | |
| Apr 2 | Chefoo | Koonshing | 1343 | Br. | Wright | J. M. & Co. | |
| Apr 21 | Hankow | Kiangfoo | 1468 | Chi. | Miller | C.M.S.N.Co | K.L.Y.W. |
| Apr 21 | Hankow | Nganking | 1719 | Br. | Wavell | B. & S. | |
| Apr 2 | Hongkong | Empress of Asia | 8-83 | Br. | Robinson | C. P. O. S. | |
| Apr 21 | | Risai Maru | 411 | Jap. | Imazato | S.M.R. | |

## Departures

| Date | Port | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr 21 | Hankow, etc., | Taiyo Maru | 1988 | Jap. | Yasaki | N. K. K. |
| " 21 | Hankow, etc. | Kiangwah | 2324 | Chi | Wade | C.M.SN.Co. |
| " 21 | Suminoye | Yumibari Maru | 569 | Jap. | Kano | M S K |
| " 21 | Antung | Hokushin Maru | 900 | Jap. | Yobiko | S. M. R. |
| " 21 | Hongkong | Mexico Maru | 3559 | Jap. | Yamaguchi | A. T. Co. |
| " 21 | Ningpo | Hsin Pekking | 2868 | Br. | Stott | B. & S. |
| " 21 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | Edgren | N. S. N. Co |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Boat on | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bll | Apr. 9 | Cruise | Brooklyn** | Am cru. | 9215 | 20 | 800 | Day |
| P&OBI | Apr 17 | Cruise | Helena | Am g-b. | 1297 | 12 | 207 | Brotherton |

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Sailed from Shanghai

**For London, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Atreus | Feb. 8 |
| Atsuta Maru | Feb. 7 |
| City of Colombo | Jan. 22 |
| Demodocus | Mar. 18 |
| Eumaeus | Mar. 20 |
| Fushimi Maru | Apr. 19 |
| Glenstrae | Mar. 11 |
| Helenus | Feb. 2 |
| Hitachi Maru | Feb. 20 |
| Iyo Maru | Mar. 5 |
| Kanagawa Maru | Apr. 2 |
| Kansas | Feb. 6 |
| Kitano Maru | Apr. 2 |
| Knight Companion | Feb. 21 |
| Machaon | Apr. 2 |
| Miyazaki Maru | Mar. 22 |
| Nore | Mar. 26 |
| Pingsuey | Mar. 1 |
| Prostesilaus | Mar. 2 |
| Suwa Maru | Jan. 23 |
| Teresias | Apr. 9 |
| Tydeus | Jan. 16 |
| Waimana | Feb. 18 |

**For Marseilles, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amazone | Mar. 23 |
| Atlantique | Mar. 5 |
| Brisbane River | Mar. 25 |
| Polynesien | Mar. 29 |

**For Bombay**

| | |
|---|---|
| Malta** | Apr. 3 |
| Nagoya** | Apr. 17 |
| Novara** | Mar. 20 |

**For Vancouver, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada Maru | Mar. 9 |
| Empress of Asia | Apr. 22 |
| Empress of Japan | Apr. 8 |
| Hazel Dollar | Mar. 4 |
| Kumi Maru | Apr. 9 |
| Kamakura Maru | Feb. 27 |
| Kosoku Maru | Feb. 29 |
| Manila Maru | Apr. 4 |
| Sado Maru | Apr. 9 |
| Shimpo Maru | Feb. 26 |
| Tamba Maru | Mar. 12 |
| Yokohama Maru | Mar. 20 |

**For New York**

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Baroda | Mar. 6 |
| Indra | Feb. 7 |
| Indrashamba | Mar. 17 |
| St. Patrick | Feb. 27 |

**For San Francisco, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Dollar | Feb. 25 |
| Shinyo Maru | Mar. 17 |

**With English Mail.

## Vessels To Arrive

**FROM LONDON, ETC.**

| | Sailed | *Due |
|---|---|---|
| Antilochus | Apr. 8 | June 3 |
| Cyclops | Mar. 8 | May 3 |
| Deucalion | Feb. 27 | May 20 |
| Hirano Maru | | Apr 28 |
| Idomeneus | Mar. 25 | May 15 |
| Kamo Maru | Mar. 11 | May. 15 |
| Kashima Maru | | Apr. 30 |
| Katori Maru | Mar. 25 | May. 15 |
| Kashgar | Mar. 4 | Apr. 30 |
| Laomedon | Dec. 18 | Apr. 30 |
| Lycaon | Mar. 11 | May 4 |
| Malta** | Apr. 15 | May 25 |
| Mentor | Feb. 24 | May 27 |
| Mongara | Apr. 29 | June 12 |
| Monmouthshire | | Apr. 27 |
| Nellore | Apr. 15 | May. 29 |
| Novara** | Apr. 1 | May 11 |
| Ningchow | Feb. 19 | Apr. 24 |
| Nankin** | Mar. 18 | Apr. 30 |
| Nyanza | Apr. 15 | May 29 |
| Oanfa | Feb. 17 | Apr. 24 |
| Peleus | Mar. 18 | May 8 |
| Phemius | | June 17 |
| Pyrrhus | Feb. 25 | Apr. 25 |
| Rhesus | Dec. 26 | Apr. 30 |
| Tydeus | Apr. 15 | June 11 |

**FROM MARSEILLES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Andre Lebon | May 19 |
| Cordillere | May 5 |
| Porthos | Mar. 19 Apr. 26 |

**FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aki Maru | Apr. 4 | May 2 |
| Empress of Russia | Apr. 20 | May 20 |
| Empress of Japan | | June 9 |
| Kamakura Maru | | May 2 |
| Monteagle | Mar. 18 | Apr. 28 |
| Tamba Maru | Apr. 18 | May 16 |

**FROM NEW YORK**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Bombay | Mar. 10 | Apr. 30 |
| City of Bristol | Nov. 25 | Apr. 20 |
| City of Lincoln | Feb. 26 | Apr. 25 |
| Eurybates | Mar. 2 | May 10 |
| Floridian | | May 20 |
| Lincluden | Dec. 25 | Apr. 30 |
| Royal Prince | Jan. 10 | May 1 |
| Sanuki Maru | Mar. 25 | May 30 |

**FROM CHRISTIANIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Artremis | Mar. 7 | May 10 |
| Bandon | Feb. 25 | Apr. 30 |

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bessie Dollar | | May 5 |
| Canada Maru | Apr. 13 | May 10 |
| Manila Maru | | June 4 |
| Nippon Maru | Apr. 8 | May 4 |
| Shinyo Maru, | Apr. 22 | June 8 |
| Tacoma Maru | May 4 | May 28 |
| Tenyo Maru | Feb. 18 | Apr. 23 |

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, April 22, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, April 24, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, April 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

### For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The L-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. day.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Oanfa left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon, on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai direct on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

**S.S. IDE MARU HEARD OF**

The s.s. Ide Maru, the ridings of which had not been heard since her leaving Seattle for Vladivostok some time ago, turned up at Honolulu in a crippled state after being adrift at the mercy of the waves for 47 days. It is learned that she encountered a terrible rainstorm on the 13th ultimo and had her rudder damaged, which accident rendered her helpless.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pyrrhus left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on April 20.

### Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Isherwood, Mrs. Cogan, Mr. Labansat, and Mr. L. Martin.

Per N.S. s.s. Ninghsao from Hankow:—Miss. Gautinckile, and Miss. E. Molloy.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking:—Mr. Gorton.

### Launch Services

**TODAY**

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs jetty at 8.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru, will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

### Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on April 18 1916.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | " | 16-20 |
| Pork | " | 25-30 |
| Veal | " | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 14-15 |
| Cod | " | 14-16 |
| Pomfret | " | 30-40 |
| Mandarin | " | 20-30 |
| Mackerel | " | 14-16 |
| Salmon | " | 18-20 |
| Samli | " | none |
| Soles | " | 16-20 |
| Whitebait | " | 8-10 |
| **Game, Poultry and Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | none |
| Duck | " | 60-1.00 |
| Eggs | per doz | 15-16 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 20-22 |
| Geese | each | 70-1.00 |
| Hare | " | none |
| Partridge | " | none |
| Pheasant | " | none |
| Pigeons | " | 30-35 |
| Plover | " | 6-10 |
| Quail | " | 30-35 |
| Snipe | " | 10-14 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 45-50 |
| Teal | each | 12-14 |
| Wild Duck | " | 30-40 |
| Wild Geese | " | 40-50 |
| Woodcock | " | 30-40 |
| Wild Pigeon | " | none |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apples | per lb. | 12-30 |
| Apricots | " | none |
| Bananas | " | 4-5 |
| Cherries | " | none |
| Cocoanuts | each | 15-20 |
| Chestnuts | per lb. | none |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | none |
| Lemons | each | 7-8 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mangosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | none |
| Oranges | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Peaches | " | none |
| Persimmons | " | none |
| Pineapples | each | none |
| Peeboes | per lb. | none |
| Plums | per lb. | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 20-25 |
| Pears | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Strawberries | " | none |
| Walnuts | " | 10-12 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichekes | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | none |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Broad Beans | " | 4- 5 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Cabbages | each | 8-12 |
| Celery | per bunch | 8-10 |
| Carrots | " | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each | 8-10 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 6-8 |
| French Beans | per lb. | 15-20 |
| Green Corn | each | none |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | 1.00-1.20 |
| Onions | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Peas | " | 8-10 |
| Potatoes | per pic. | $2.50-3.00 |
| Parsnips | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Tomatoes | " | 8-10 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 1-2 |
| **Grain and Flour** | | |
| Flour, American | per 50 lb. | $4.80 |
| Flour, Shanghai | per 50 lb. | $2.50 |
| Rice | per 200 lb. | $7.80 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottles | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | " | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $3.00 |
| Bran | " | $2.00 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 9.80 |
| Stove Coal | " | Tls.16.00 |
| Firewood | per 60 bundles | $1.00 |

E. KILNER.

### Siccawei Weather Report

20.—Moderate anticyclone between Nippon and the Bouin group. The little cyclone shown off the Philippines is losing strength, while ascending its slopes. Low pressures in China. Local thunder and squalls. Thick mist at the mouth of the Yangtze.

21.—New thunderstorm, at Siccawei, at 5 a.m. Barometer low and irregular. Some heavy showers.

**Meteorological Readings**

Friday, April 21, 1916.

| WEATHER. | 4 a.m. | 9 a.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm. | 756.10 | 758.52 |
| " " inches | 29.77 | 29.86 |
| Variation a m. for 24 h | -0.08 | +0.66 |
| Variation a m. for 12 h | -0.77 | +0.80 |
| Wind { Direction | NW | WNW |
| Wind { Kilom per hour | 14 | 10 |
| Wind { Miles | 8.7 | 6.2 |
| Temperature { Cen | 11°7 | 12°7 |
| Temperature { Fahr. | 53.1 | 54.8 |
| Humidity: 00 | 100 | 96 |
| Nebulosity: 0-10 | 10 | 10 |
| Rainfall mm | 0.3 | 11.5 |
| Rainfall inches | 0.01 | 0.44 |


**C. P. O. S. LTD.**

**Pacific Service to Canada, U. S. Europe.**
(Subject to Change)

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Asia | April 22 |
| Monteagle | " 28 |
| Empress of Russia | May 19 |
| Empress of Japan | June 3 |
| Empress of Asia | " 16 |
| Monteagle | July 1 |
| Empress of Russia | " 14 |
| Empress of Japan | July 29 |
| Empress of Asia | Aug. 11 |
| Empress of Russia | Sept. 9 |
| Monteagle | " 15 |

For further information, apply to
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**PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | May 9 |
| " | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | June 3 |
| " | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 21 |
| " | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Aug. 18 |

*From Nagasaki to San Francisco*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | Apr. 28 |
| " | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 tons | May 23 |
| " | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | July. 11 |
| " | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 tons | Aug. 8 |
| " | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | Sept. 28 |

*From Nagasaki to Manila*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 2 |
| " | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 30 |
| " | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Sept. 16 |

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**FOR HONGKONG**
**JUNE 12 AUG. 18**

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'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG


## Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Captain | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albonga | 769 | Ger. | Carlsen | Arlowitz | U S A |
| Apr 8 | Port Arthur | Awasan Maru | 1221 | Jap. | Suna | M.B.K. | N T W |
| Apr 6 | Amoy | Angtog | 1159 | Chi. | Fairmore | C.M.S.N.Co | K.L.Y.W. |
| Aug [illegible] | [illegible]kong | Bohemia | 4137 | Aus | Arlowitz | Aus. Lloyd | V II |
| Aug 5 | Hongkong | China | 826 | Aus | Carsbrooke | Aus. Lloyd | M & W |
| Aug [illegible] | [illegible]ongkong | [illegible] Rickmers | 65 | Ger. | Voerbeek | R D & Co | U A |
| Apr 14 | C. of Nome | Elizabeth | 4131 | Nor | Berg | Wallem & Co | I V |
| Dec 27 | Yamaska | Fortuna | [illegible] | Ger. | Jebsen | R D & Co | [illegible] |
| Apr 19 | N'chwang | Fukuju Maru | 1242 | Jap | Okubu | M. B. K. | |
| Apr 20 | Japan | Hakushi Maru | 1159 | Jap. | Tanaka | M.B.K. | O W S S |
| Apr 20 | Hankow | Hongyang Maru | 880 | Jap. | Kitano | N K K | N.Y.K.W. |
| Apr 19 | Japan | Hakusai Maru | 1484 | Jap | Kawai | N. Y. K. | |
| Apr 1 | S. Francisco | Janury | 782 | Am. | Bullock | A. T. & T. Co | P W E |
| Apr 17 | Hongkong | Kwangtah | 1[illegible] | Chi. | Stewart | C.M.NS.Co | K.L.Y.W |
| Apr 18 | Nanchow | Wangchi | [illegible]5 | Chi. | Sagster | C.M.SN.Co | K.L.Y.W |
| Apr 20 | Chefoo | Kungping | 742 | Chi | Howie | C.M.S.N Co | K.L.Y.W. |
| Apr 21 | Chefoo | Kiansing | 913 | Br. | Meyrick | J. M. & Co. | [illegible] |
| Apr 20 | Hankow | Tongwo | [illegible]58 | Br | Christie | J. M. & Co | S H W |
| July 1[illegible] | Hankow | Jelmah | 682 | Ger | Ratke | Melchers | N G L B 1 |
| July 30 | Hankow | Jellee | [illegible]2 | Ger | Lehmann | Melchers | N G L B 1 |
| Mar 29 | Hankow | Selfoo | 406 | Am. | Lyons | Oil Co. | O C W |
| Apr [illegible] | Hongkong | Perionethshire | 686 | Br. | Williams | J. M. & Co. | H W |
| Apr 19 | Japan | Matsura Maru | 943 | Jap | Osuna | M. Co. | |
| Jan 24 | Cruise | Celtic | 727 | Dan. | Peterson | G. N. T. Co | S D. |
| Feb 4 | Singapore | Patriot | 608 | [illegible] | Butland | Melcher & Co | Y T P D |
| Apr 18 | Chwangtao | Proteus | 1025 | Nor. | Larsen | K. M. A | K.M.A.W. |
| Apr 19 | Vladivostok | Olava | 1960 | Rus | Heikel | R V F | D |
| Apr 19 | Japan | Rensho Maru | | Jap. | | | |
| July 30 | Chingtao | Hansang | 840 | Ger | Artelt | H A L | Int D. W. |
| July 30 | Hongkong | Silesia | 6448 | Aus. | Martinolich | Aus. Lloyd | VIII |
| Dec 16 | Yangtze | Shuhun | 495 | Chi | Ming | S N Co | K N D W |
| Feb | Dairy | Shanghai | 270 | Jap. | Hutson | Melcher & Co | Y T P D |
| Apr 4 | Dairy | Sakaki Maru | 754 | Jap. | Kushida | N S | Y T P D W |
| Apr 19 | Chefoo | Hongking | 1084 | Br. | McIntosh | B. & S. | C N G W |
| Apr 11 | Swatow | Tamsui | 919 | Br. | Sidney | B. & S. | W T W. |
| Apr 19 | Dairy | Tenchu Maru | 747 | Jap. | Kashima | S. R. M. Co | |
| Apr 9 | Chwangtao | River | 1492 | Ger. | Conderaki | K M A | [illegible] |
| Apr 17 | Chwangtao | Volund | 1114 | Nor. | Hubert | K. M. A. | K.M.A.W. |
| Apr 11 | Hankow | Yuenkiang Maru | 860 | Jap. | Nurita | N.K.K. | O D |

# Germany Soon to Ask Peace, Latest Word from Gerard

## Chancellor Intimates to Ambassador That His Government Mainly Desires to Regain Its African Possessions

Washington, March 21.—Indications that Germany is preparing to make a definite movement in the direction of peace have been given to this Government by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin. On official dispatch received here from Mr. Gerard tells of an interview he had with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. While it is understood that what was said by the Chancellor resembled the previous statements from high German officials that the Imperial Government stood ready to make peace at any time, the impression has been obtained that Germany has reached the point where she is considering the advisability of taking the initiative in proposing an ending of hostilities.

Ambassador Gerard apparently was so impressed with what was said to him that he has decided not to leave Berlin on a vacation. It should be explained that heretofore when pressed in cabled messages by Secretary Lansing to take a rest, Mr. Gerard indicated that he did not care to go away from the German capital. Very recently, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Lansing, he promised to avail himself of the offer of a leave of absence, but said he did not desire to leave Berlin at this time. It now seems to be clear that even this conditional promise has been withdrawn by Mr. Gerard in view of the prospect that he may be called upon within a comparatively short time to exercise whatever influence he may possess to help along the cause of peace.

There is no warrant, however, for reports that this Government has been asked by Germany to use its good offices in the direction of bringing peace to Europe. While officials are profoundly reticent as to what information has been received from Mr. Gerard with regard to peace prospects, it seems to be certain that not even a hint that President Wilson would be acceptable as the peacemaker has come to Washington from Berlin.

**Would Not Approach United States**

On the contrary, it is well understood generally that the feeling against the United States among Germans is so strong that only an unwise Government would endeavor to call on this country to take the initiative in such a move. But there appears to be a basis for the expectation that other neutral nations may be approached in this connection, and, while the unpopularity of the United States in Germany will serve as a bar to any immediate American participation in a peace movement, ultimately President Wilson may be invited to take a hand in the attempt at settlement.

Opinion differs here concerning the apparent intention of the German Government to take advantage of the first available opportunity to see that a peace movement is encouraged. In some quarters the view prevails that the German Government is merely seeking at this time to earn the commendation of the neutral world by having the idea disseminated that the great conflict should come to a close without delay.

There have been indications recently that Germany has embarked on the policy of endeavoring to gain the good opinion of the nations that have not been brought into the war. The enforced retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, with the prospect of the abandonment of his particular phase of "frightfulness"—that of the submarine—has been pointed to as evidence of this attitude of Germany. Many things that have occurred recently have tended to emphasize this impression among observers, and their conclusion has been that in taking this course Germany was paving the way for her appearance before a peace tribunal. The idea prevails among these observers, most of whom are well qualified to interpret international developments, that Germany feels that she would have a better understanding when the time for discussing peace terms comes if neutral nations became impressed with the idea that Germany was not as bad as she had been painted.

The other view is that Germany knows that her cause is lost and is seeking by various means to save what she can out of the wreck. One of these means is the pointed suggestion from German sources that peace is in sight. But the German Government is seeking to convey the impression that it is Germany which is willing to make sacrifices in order to prevent further bloodshed and that she is generous enough to treat when the prestige of victories on land are with her, instead of waiting until her adversaries are placed in a worse position and will come to her with please for a cessation of hostilities.

**No New Terms Advanced**

The understanding prevails here that in his conversation with Ambassador Gerard the Imperial Chancellor did not advance any new terms or, for that matter, indicate an intention to modify Germany's terms of peace. The Chancellor apparently talked freely with the Ambassador concerning the details of a settlement which would be acceptable to Germany. It is not known that the Chancellor made any definite statement with regard to the withdrawal of German forces from Belgium and the restoration of that kingdom to its Government, but other details of the peace program which had been given to the world from inspired German sources from time to time within the last year or so were reiterated by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg.

Heretofore the inspired German suggestions with regard to terms of peace have included the restoration of Belgium, the withdrawal of German forces from Northern France, an autonomous Government for Poland, protection of German interests in the Near East, the adjustment of the Balkan problem so as to remove the danger of Slavid domination, possibly the cession of Bessarabia by Russia to Austria, and the restoration to Germany of her colonial possessions. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg is credited with having impressed upon Ambassador Gerard that Germany's main desire was to see that she regained her African possessions. Taken in connection with the understanding that has prevailed in inside circles here, this indicates that the German Government desires a settlement which would enable her, probably through a policy of give and take, to retain her African possessions with some adjacent territory. Germany, it is said, desires to concentrate her colonial holdings and would be willing to forego ownership in the insular possessions which have been taken from her since the war was begun.

It is known also that when she goes into a peace conference Germany will insist upon the negotiation of commercial treaties that will give her the open door into countries in which, according to her contention, she has been kept from competing by Great Britain, France, and others of her present enemies.

**President to Make No Move**

There is good reason to believe that President Wilson will not seize the apparent opportunity presented by the conversation between Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Ambassador Gerard to tender his good offices to Germany or her enemies with the object of paving the way for peace. No encouragement has been offered in any quarter that the President's appearance in the role of peace maker would be agreeable to tht belligerents. At the outset of the war he made a tender of the good offices of the United States, and, after this had been rejected by all of the belligerents placed himself upon record as standing ready at any time to serve the European contestants in the interests of an amicable adjustment of their differences. That offer still stands, but the President, it is believed, would not feel justified in again taking the initiative.

No word has ever reached Washington in any official way that Great Britain or her partners in the war would be inclined to enter into peace negotiations while Germany held her present position in those parts of Europe which she has conquered. All appearances denote that a peace move by Germany at this time would not be acceptable to her enemies unless accompanied by radical assurances that would lay the foundation for a peace treaty that would remove the menace of German militarism. According to what is said in well-informed Teutonic quarters, the greatest bar to a definite effort toward peace on Germany's part has been the attitude of her enemies that the conflict should not end until Germany has been crushed.

The German intimation that peace is in sight has not created surprise in some quarters. The battleof Verdun has been regarded in these quarters as Germany's last desperate effort, and the belief has prevailed that in making this long-drawn-out assault she virtually exhausted her military resources at the moment when the Russian forces were marching victoriously into the Sultan's possessions, when the Turkish people were clamoring for food and their Government seeking an opportunity to withdraw from the war, and when France and England were getting their second wind and preparing to prosecute the conflict with greater vigor than ever.

For the last fortnight the impression that Germany was beaten has been growing steadily, and within the last two or three days that impression has become conviction in the minds of many well-informed persons. The conference now under way in Paris between statesmen and high-ranking military officers of all the belligerent Governments represented in the Entente is being watched with great interest in Washington, and it would not create surprise here if its outcome accelerated the apparent effort of Germany to initiate peace negotiations.

# Dutch Steamship Tubantia Struck by Mine or Torpedoed?

The steamship Tubantia, owned by the Holland Lloyd line of Amsterdam, struck a mine or was torpedoed off the Noorhinder Lightship near Holland. The ship was bound from Amsterdam to Buenos Ayres with passengers and a cargo. The Tubantia was built at Glasgow in 1913 and is of 15,000 tons burden, 540 feet long and 65 feet beam.

# HOUSE ARMY BILL IS PASSED BY 402 TO 2

## Amendment for 220,000 Men, Instead of 140,000, Narrowly Defeated

Washington, March 25.—The Hay bill for the reorganization and increase of the army was passed today by the House by a vote of 402 to 2. Fred A. Britten, Republican, of Illinois, and Meyer London, Socialist of New York, cast the opposing votes. Mr. Britten explained that he did not regard the bill, which provides an army of 140,000 men, as a real preparedness measure.

That the House may be persuaded eventually to accept a bill from the Senate providing for a larger standing army was demonstrated by a record vote on the Kahn amendment proposing an army of 220,000. This amendment was defeated 313 to 181.

The "big army" strength in the House was a surprise to the author of the amendment. The amendment had been defeated in Committee on the Whole, but the House agreed by unanimous consent to have a roll-call on the proposal before taking the final vote on the passage of the bill.

The large vote for the Kahn amendment strengthens the belief that when Senate and House send their respective army bills to conference the compromise bill may provide for an army of 160,000 or more. On the Kahn amendment thirty-four Republicans voted against the big army plan and thirty-three Democrats for it. Party lines were not closely followed on the several roll-calls taken on the bill, although the majority of Democrats stood by the committee bill as framed by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee, and the Republicans gave the greater amount of support to proposed amendments.

(Note: A recent Reuter's cable brought news that the Senate had agreed to a bill authorizing an army reserve of 1,000,000 men.)


**The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.**

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks.....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen.....
Printer..... .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

**The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,**

**No. 4 Canton Road**

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

**Walter Dunn & Co.**
A133, Szechuen Road,

**Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.**

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

*Shanghai Agents:*

**The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.**


# Classified Advertisements


**FINANCIAL**

CHANCE FOR $100,000. For sale, Government Sinhua Savings Bank deposit receipts ($1 each; drawing Wednesday); Government Loan Bonds. Apply 56 Fohtehlee, North Szechuen Road. 9502-A-22

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd. 9261

**TRANSLATIONS**

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.


## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

| Mail 3 | Mail 5 | Miles | | | Mail 102 | Mail 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.30 | 16.35 | 0 | dep. Peking | arr. | 8.44 | 18.55 |
| 11.25 | 19.10 | | arr. Tientsin-Central | dep. | 5.08 | 15.58 |
| 11.35 | 19.17 | 82 | dep. Tientsin-Central | arr. | 5.03 | 15.53 |
| | | | | | Mond. & Thursd. | |
| 11.45 | 19.25 | | arr. Tientsin-East | dep. | 4.55 | 15.45 |

| Mail 102 | Mail 2 | | | | Mail 1 | Mail 101 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sund. & Wed. | Fridays | | | Peking-Mukden Line | | |
| 9.35 | 0.01 | 0 | dep. Mukden | arr. | 21.00 | 19.27 |
| Mond. & Thursd. | | | | | | |
| 4.45 | 18.27 | | arr. Tientsin-East | dep. | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 4.55 | 18.34 | 434 | dep. Tientsin-East | arr. | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| | | | | | Thursd. | Tuesd & Saturd. |
| 5.03 | 18.41 | | arr. Tientsin-Central | dep. | 1.01 | 1.01 |

| Local 5 | Mail 3 | | | | Mail 4 | Local 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 | 12.30 | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East | arr. | 15.32 | 19.56 |
| 7.40 | 12.40 | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central | dep. | 15.22 | 19.46 |
| 8.00 | 13.00 | | dep. Tientsin-Central | arr. | 15.02 | 19.26 |
| 11.48 | 16.30 | 78 | dep. Tsangchow | dep. | 11.57 | 15.23 |
| 15.12 | 19.38 | 149 | dep. Techow | dep. | 9.17 | 12.13 |
| 18.16 | 22.41 | | arr. Tsinanfu | dep. | 6.30 | 9.00 |
| 7 | | 221 | | | | 8 |
| 7.30 | 23.01 | | dep. Tsinanfu | arr. | 6.10 | 17.42 |
| 10.09 | 1.28 | 266 | dep. Tsianfu | dep. | 3.56 | 15.12 |
| 12.30 | 3.49 | 319 | arr. Yenchowfu | dep. | 1.04 | 12.41 |
| 12.45 | 3.59 | | dep. Yenchowfu | arr. | 0.54 | 12.26 |
| 15.36 | 6.55 | 378 | dep. Linchang | dep. | 22.0 | 10.02 |
| 17.46 | 9.03 | | arr. Hsuchowfu | dep. | 19.35 | 7.40 |
| | | 421 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | 10 |
| 6.00 | 9.23 | | dep. Hsuchowfu | arr. | 19.15 | 24.50 |
| 11.30 | 13.18 | 523 | arr. Pengpu | dep. | 14.52 | 15.25 |
| 11.50 | 13.28 | | dep. Pengpu | arr. | 14.42 | 14.18 |
| 18.02 | 17.07 | 601 | dep. Chuchow | dep. | 11.11 | 8.51 |
| 19.53 | 18.23 | 62 | arr. Pukow | dep. | 9.45 | 6.50 |

| Exp. | Exp. | | | | Exp. | Fast |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | dep. Nanking Perry | Shanghai arr. | 7.05 | |
| 23.00 | 23.00 | 0 | dep. Nanking | Nanking dep. | 7.00 | 15.04 |
| 7.00 | 7.00 | 193 | arr. Shanghai | Line dep. | 23.00 | 7.35 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.45 | 14.00 | dep. Yenchowfu | arr. | 7.18 | 11.48 | 11.20 | 17.30 | dep. Lincheng | arr. | 8.08 | 14.38 |
| 9.48 | 15.03 | arr. Tsiningchow | dep. | 6.15 | 10.45 | 12.28 | 18.38 | arr. Tsochuang | dep. | 7.00 | 13.30 |

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

**Shanghai To Nanking—Up** (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

| STATIONS. | 1 Fast R | 3 Local | 5 1 & 4 Class | 7 Local | 9 Express R | 11 Local | 13 Local | 15 Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep | 7.35 | | 9.00 | 10.30 | 1.05 | 3.45 | 5.30 | 11.00 |
| Nan'sang.. .. .. | 8.09 | | 9.31 | 10.56 | 1.26 | 4.06 | 6.00 | |
| Kunshan .. .. | 8.51 | | 10.23 | 11.52 | | 4.54 | 7.09 | |
| SOOCHOW .. arr. | 9.40 | | 11.34 | 12.48 | 2.37 | 5.49 | 8.05 | 1.00 |
| dep. | 9.50 | | 11.44 | | 2.45 | 5.58 | | 1.10 |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 10.40 | | 12.58 | | 3.27 | 7.03 | | 2.09 |
| dep. | 10.50 | | 1.03 | | 3.37 | 7.08 | | 2.19 |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | 11.40 | | 2.05 | | 4.18 | 8.07 | | 3.14 |
| dep. | 11.50 | 6.50 | 2.13 | | 4.25 | | | 3.24 |
| TANYANG .. arr. | 12.45 | 8.00 | 3.19 | | 5.10 | | | |
| dep. | 12.48 | 8.03 | 3.22 | | 5.11 | | | |
| CHINKIANG arr. | 1.25 | 8.52 | 4.14 | | 5.41 | | | 5.14 |
| dep. | 1.33 | 9.02 | 4.24 | | 5.51 | | | 5.24 |
| NANKING .. arr. | 3.04 | 11.00 | 6.18 | | 7.00 | | | 7.00 |
| Nanking Pu-ow .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *7.00 |

| STATIONS. | 2 Fast R | 4 Local | 6 Local | 8 1 & 4 Class | 10 Express R | 12 Local | 14 Local | 16 Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Nanking Pu-ow ..dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| NANKING ..dep. | 7.30 | | | 8.25 | 1.20 | | 3.50 | 11.00 |
| CHINKIANG.. arr. | 8.57 | | | 10.23 | 2.37 | | 5.49 | 0.46 |
| dep. | 9.07 | | | 10.33 | 2.47 | | 5.59 | 1.09 |
| TANYANG .. arr. | 9.46 | | | 11.24 | 3.20 | | 6.50 | |
| dep. | 9.49 | | | 11.27 | 3.21 | | 6.53 | |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | 10.47 | | | 12.48 | 4.09 | | 8.09 | 2.33 |
| dep. | 10.57 | | 7.10 | 1.05 | 4.19 | | | 2.16 |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 11.46 | | 8.14 | 2.19 | 5.59 | | | 4.11 |
| dep. | 11.56 | | 8.24 | 2.29 | 6.09 | | | 4.21 |
| SOOCHOW .. arr. | 12.47 | | 9.32 | 3.42 | 5.54 | | | 5.14 |
| dep. | 12.57 | 7.35 | 9.41 | 3.52 | 6.04 | 2.40 | | 5.24 |
| Kunshan .. .. | 1.41 | 8.25 | 10.40 | 4.56 | | 3.25 | | |
| Nansiang .. .. | 2.33 | 9.39 | 11.50 | 5.59 | | 4.39 | | 6.42 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 2.58 | 9.55 | 12.16 | 6.27 | 7.35 | 4.39 | | 7.00 |

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

**Shanghai to Woosung—Down** (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

| MILES. | STATIONS. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | MILES. | STATIONS. | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | | | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| | SHANGHAI NORTH....dep. | 6 20 | 7.45 | 10.05 | 12.15 | 2.80 | 3.30 | 5.25 | 7.45 | | WOOSUNG PORTS ....dep. | 6.55 | 8.20 | 10 45 | 1.15 | 2.40 | 4.10 | 6.00 | 8.25 |
| 3.46 | Kiangwan ..... | 6.29 | 7.54 | 10.14 | 12.24 | 2.89 | 3 39 | 5.34 | 7.54 | 6.73 | Kiangwan ..... | 7.17 | 8.42 | 11.07 | 1.37 | 3.02 | 4.32 | 6.22 | 8.47 |
| 10.19 | WOOSUNG PORTS ....arr. | 6.50 | 8.15 | 10.35 | 12.45 | 2.38 | 4.00 | 5.55 | 8.15 | 10.19 | SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr. | 7.25 | 8.50 | 11.15 | 1.45 | 3.10 | 4.40 | 6.30 | 8.55 |

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

**ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.**

## MAIN LINE.

**SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"** **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

| STATIONS | 2 Local Mixed a.m. | 4 Fast a.m. | 6 Slow a.m. | 8 Coolie Goods a.m. | 10 Ex-Press p.m. | 12 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai South ....dep. | | 8.00 | 8.55 | 10.15 | 3.30 | 4.20 |
| Sung Kiang.....{ arr. | | 8.52 | 10.01 | 11.24 | 4.13 | 5.46 |
| dep. | | 8.55 | 10.06 | 11.40 | 4.15 | 5.56 |
| Ka Shai..... | | 9.49 | 11.07 | 1.02 | 5.00 | 7.10 |
| Ka Shing .....{ arr. | | 10.11 | 11.35 | 1.33 | 5.19 | 7.40 |
| dep. | 7.30 | 10.19 | 11.45 | 1.46 | 5.29 | |
| Yeh Zah.....{ arr. | 8.24 | 10.56 | 12.27 | 2.37 | 5.56 | |
| dep. | 8.40 | 10.58 | 12.31 | 2.52 | 5.58 | |
| Chang An ..... | 9.38 | 11.33 | 1.17 | 3.58 | 6.25 | |
| Hangchow .....{ arr. | 11.18 | 12.28 | 2.30 | 5.32 | 7.09 | |
| dep. | 11.30 | 12.38 | 2.42 | 5.47 | 7.24 | |
| Zah Kau ..... arr. | 11.55 | 12.57 | 3.05 | 6.20 | 7.40 | |

| STATIONS | 1 Local Mixed a.m. | 3 Fast a.m. | 5 Slow a.m. | 7 Coolie Goods a.m. | 9 Ex-press p.m. | 11 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kau ..... dep. | | 7.20 | 8 20 | 9.25 | 3.10 | 3.50 |
| Hangchow .....{ arr. | | 7.44 | 8.45 | 9.58 | 3.26 | 4.18 |
| dep. | | 7.55 | 8.55 | 10.13 | 3.36 | 4.28 |
| Chang An ..... | | 8.52 | 10.11 | 12.15 | 4.22 | 5.42 |
| Yeh Zah.....{ arr. | | 9.25 | 10.54 | 1.15 | 4.47 | 6.37 |
| dep. | | 9.32 | 11.01 | 1.50 | 4.55 | 6.47 |
| Ka Shing .....{ arr. | | 10.09 | 11.43 | 2.45 | 5.22 | 7.36 |
| dep. | 7.40 | 10.12 | 11.55 | 3.01 | 5.26 | |
| Ka Shai ..... | 8.18 | 10.36 | 12.26 | 3.37 | 5.47 | |
| Sung Kiang.....{ arr. | 9.33 | 11.29 | 1.26 | 4.48 | 6.30 | |
| dep. | 10.02 | 11.32 | 1.31 | 4.58 | 6.32 | |
| Shanghai South ... arr. | 11.22 | 12.25 | 2.38 | 6.07 | 7.15 | |

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

**KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU** **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

| STATIONS | 14 a.m. | 16 a.m. | 18 a.m. | 20 p.m. | 22 p.m. | 24 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kon Zen Chiao ... dep. | 7.40 | 10.10 | 11.50 | 1.25 | 3.05 | 6.25 |
| Kon Sung Hsu ..{ arr. | 7.53 | 10.23 | 12.03 | 1.38 | 3.18 | 6.43 |
| dep. | 8.04 | 10.30 | 12.05 | 1.40 | 3.19 | 6.50 |
| Hangchow .....{ arr. | 8.13 | 10.40 | 12.15 | 1.50 | 3.29 | 7.00 |
| dep. | 8.21 | | | | 3.40 | |
| Zah Kau ..... arr. | 8.46 | | | | 4.10 | |

| STATIONS | 13 a.m. | 15 a.m. | 17 p.m. | 19 p.m. | 21 p.m. | 23 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kau ..... dep. | 9.00 | | | | 5.10 | |
| Hangchow .....{ arr. | 9.19 | | | | 5.33 | |
| dep. | 9.24 | 10.55 | 12.35 | 2.10 | 5.43 | 7.35 |
| Kon Sung Hsu ..{ arr. | 9.34 | 11.05 | 12.47 | 2.20 | 5.53 | 7.50 |
| dep. | 9.37 | 11.12 | 12.47 | 2.25 | 5.56 | 7.52 |
| Kon Zen Chiao ... arr. | 9.50 | 11.25 | 1.00 | 2.39 | 6.09 | 7.43 |

*Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.*

# Business and Official Notices

## Auctions

**A. LANDAU & Co.**

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers

Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road

Telephone 2653

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

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**KIANGWAN RACES**

APRIL 22nd and 24th

COLD COLLATION TIFFINS

Will be served at the

RACE-COURSE

ON

SATURDAY AND MONDAY

AFTERNOON TEAS

Wines, Spirits and Beers of the Best Quality

BY

SHEPHERD'S CAFE

9482

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**KIANGWAN RACES**

**Saturday and Monday**

( 22nd and 24th April, 1916 )

**1st Saddling Bell at 1.45 p.m. Daily**

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each Day obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club

9462

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**BANK HOLIDAYS**

THE Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 21st, 22nd and 24th April, on account of the Easter Holidays.

9460

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**The Senawang Rubber Estates Co. Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1916, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd of April to the 1st May both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9487

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MOTOR? WEST 1090.? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

---

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**

Sole Proprietors.

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**NAVAL CLUB**

No. 10A and 10B.

Boone Road.

**RESTAURANT**

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis desires to announce that he has opened on the premises of the Naval Club a restaurant under his personal supervision. The catering is in the hands of a thoroughly competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered for at moderate rates.

Specal rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,

Proprietor.

9468

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**Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Government Railways, Hankow-Ichang Section**

**Tenders are invited for the Supply of 3 superheated steam Goods Engines.**

Tenders to be sealed and to bear on the cover the address: Tenders for the Supply of Locomotives for the Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Railways (Hupeh Line: Hankow Ichang) are to be forwarded to the Director-General of the Han-Yueh-Chuan Government Railways at Hankow up to June 28th, 1916, at 6 p.m.

Tenders presented up to that date will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the Directorate-General at Hankow. Tenders having been called for also in Germany, France, Great Britain and U. S. A., for which the opening day has been fixed for June 28th, 1916, also, acceptance of tenders will take place and be published when result of tenders has been wired by these countries.

Specifications are to be had against payment of Mex. $5.00 at the Director-General's Office, Hankow.

JEME TIEN-YOW,

Director-General for the Managing Director of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway Hupeh Line: Hankow-Ichang.

9470

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**Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poorz, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

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Willard
See The Point?
The biggest argument for Willard Battery Service is the fact that it saves a lot of repairs that would be necessary otherwise. Let us show you.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

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Please Take One
Shanghai-Nanking Railway
Easter Monday Excursion to SOOCHOW First-Class Return $4.00
Shanghai-N Easter-M Excursi to SOOCHOW Second-Class Return $2.25
Shanghai Easter Excur to SOOCHOW Third-Class Return $1.25

**Special Express Train**

WITH RESTAURANT CAR ATTACHED

REDUCED RETURN FARES

Shanghai North dep. 7.10
Soochow ..... arr. 8.40
Soochow ..... dep. 17.30
Shanghai North arr. 19.00

The above tickets at reduced rates will be available for this Special Train only.

Breakfast $1.00 and Tea $0.50 will be served on the Train.

Accommodation strictly limited.

Book early or you will be too late.

Do not miss this opportunity of spending a whole day in the country, amongst the hills surrounding the beautiful Ta Hu Lake.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager.

Shanghai North, Telephone 900, or to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Tel. No. 2203.

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THE

**Shanghai Bon Marche**

17 Nanking Road

**CLOSING**

UP

**BUSINESS SALE**

Just received Ladies' Hats

from

**London & Paris**

**Now selling at Half Price**

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**THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.**

**2A, JINKEE ROAD!**

**CARS FOR HIRE**

**Prompt Service Day and Night.**

**Telephone 3809.**

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**The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, the 28th April, 1916, at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1915, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 28th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

MEYER & MEASOR,

General Managers & Secretaries.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916.

9428

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**MADAME CECILE**

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed

PRICES

Blouses, from .... $5.00
Costumes from .. 10.00
Evening Dresses from ..... 12.00
Opera cloaks from. 15.00
Fur coats ..... 15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY.

9345

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**The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)**

**$16,000,000 and Supplementary Issue of $8,000,000.**

AND

**The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)**

**$24,000,000.**

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of April, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000)—$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 17th April, 1916.

9496

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**The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th April to the 3rd May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & Co.

General Managers.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1916.

9478

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**Attention, Ladies !**

**I. N. RIESNICK**

22, Nanking Road. 'Phone 3557

**First-Class Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker**

Solicits trial orders from the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the utmost promptitude, in first-class style, and with conscientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish

983

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**The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & Co.

Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916.

9405

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**FOR SALE**

If you have an old **SEWING MACHINE** of **any make**, and wish to buy a new one, we will make you a liberal allowance for it.

**Singer Sewing Machine Co.**

Sales Department,

'Phone 2786. P.474, Nanking Road, and 21a, Haining Road.

9444

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**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9**

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# Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9408

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TO LET, extra large furnished room, with separate bathroom and verandah, facing south, exceptionally cool in the summer, $22 per month. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

9490-A-23

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KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

## MISCELLANEOUS

EXPERIENCED Merchant, with first-class American and European connections for Chinese manufactured goods and general exports, wishes to hear of educated Chinese who is willing to finance the business and take active part in it. Capital required 30-50,000 Taels. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

9479-A-26

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AUCTION BRIDGE. An expert at the game, of some local reputation, will undertake the instruction of a few select classes of four, at ten dollars per hour. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

9464-A-23

## SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG AMERICAN desires to act as secretary to gentleman going to America. Has travelled extensively. Apply, Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

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A YOUNG lady, with knowledge of typing and general office work, is open to employment. Please apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

9489-A-25

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WANTED by a Chinese, position as clerk or interpreter. Has several years' experience in law office. First-class references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

9493-A-27

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by bachelor, boy-cook to travel. Apply on Sunday, from 12-3, Room 65, Kalee Hotel.

9503-A-22

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WANTED, a bright young lady, of neat appearance, for a retail store. State experience, if any, to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

9497-A-22

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WANTED a papermaker, being able to supervise paper mill. Must have necessary technical knowledge of paper making. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

9484-A-22

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WANTED: a teacher to teach higher mathematics in a college of this country. Chinese preferred. Please apply, stating qualifications and past experience, to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

9474-A-25

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, fully furnished housekeeping flat, near Bubbling Well terminal. Pleasant location. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

9481-A-25

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TO LET, large house, containing 10 large rooms, 6 small rooms, large dining-room and reception rooms. Suitable for hotel or boarding house. Cheap rent. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

9455-A-23

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NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

9448-A-16

## GODOWN TO LET

A SMALL godown, in Central district, close to Nanking Road, low rental. Apply to Olivier Building, 18, Nanking Road. 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

9491-A-22

## APARTMENTS WANTED

BRITON requires self-contained flat of two rooms with kitchen. Replies must state terms, to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

9504-A-23

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: 4-cylinder Limousine Studebaker. First-class running order. Body, 1916 model. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

9500-A-28

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FOR SALE, Remington No. 7 model typewriter. Little used. Thoroughly overhauled this week. A good machine for office work. Price Tls. 50. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

9488-A-23

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WANTED: two well-bred Pekingese male pups. Correspond with U.S.P.O. Box 552.

9492-A-27

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STANDARD folding typewriter for sale, good order, $60. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PSESS.

9480-A-22

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**H. G. WALKER**

1-A, Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals, and Commodities.

**WILL BUY**

Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

**WILL SELL**

Quicksilver Rosin
Red Phosphorus.
Caustic Soda

9355

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FOR SALE, Ford landaulette, latest town model, with all accessories, only used six months, price Tls. 1750. Apply A. B., Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

9501-A-25

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WANTED, second-hand Overland touring car, or car of similar type. Apply X.Y.Z., Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

9501-A-25

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CARDAN mono-cyclecar for sale. First-class running order. Bargain price. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

9480-A-22

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FOR SALE, as a going concern, an old-established private hotel in good locality. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

9454-A-23

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FOR SALE, one Ford touring car; as good as new; one full-sized billiard table; one Victor Victrola, cheap. Owner going home. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

9453-A-23

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**Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11**